"but that is all; and her reputation of being an heiress is as real as anything about her. One thing my complete triumph lacks," she continued; "I should like to see her take herself to pieces before the eyes of her astounded lord. Wouldn't it be funny to see her beauti-

Among the items of some Southern newspa-per, they had chanced to fall upon an account of a man found dead in the woods, the descrip-tion of whom answered to Charley, and his dress and the articles found upon his person were such as he would be likely to be possessed of. Among the latter was a plain gold ring, marked L. W., and an old-fashioned silver watch, inscribed with the initials C. H. No money was found about him, and no papers save one old letter too much defaced to be clearly intelligible. Some twine, found in one pocket, and a linen handkerchief with a bor-der of purple, had tended to corroborate the

one excited by the watch and the ring. The hair and beard were described as quite gray; "but it is years ago since Charley left us," said Mary, "and I cannot help thinking it

one, and what more likely than that she should have given it to him? The watch must surely with him an old-fashioned silver watch, marked a had taken from her neck a linen handkerchief with a purple border; and, as for the twine and letter, she knew it was his habit to have twine about him always, and that he was sure to carry in his pockets whatever letters he received, until they were quite worn out. The supposed age of the dead man corresponded with that of the lost Charley; and so confident had Hetty been of identifying him, that, on learning the given particulars, she had made hasty preparations, and, accompanied by a faithful—astendant, set out at once on the

mournful quest.

"Poor child," said Mary, "I did not seek to hinder her, for I felt that change of scene and

thing or nothing which is termed success. And it seems now that I am yet to gather bitter fruits of the tree I planted. Woman has no business with ambition. She may take it, if she will; but she will find it is a great price

she must pay.

But the story—you are waiting to hear the story.
When I returned home, from my visit to

turretia, it was quite dark; and, as I entered the door, Mr. Richards met me, his arms folded, and his face wearing a forbidding frown.

"What is the matter?" I asked; for he still kept his arms close folded, and, as I drew near, arms and farther from me. "Are

ground for being.

"You had no right to draw inferences for yourself," said Mr. Richards; "it was your duty simply to do as I directed; and your willful disregard has brought I know not what trouble upon me."

On further interrogation as to what had chanced, I learned that I had scarcely left the house ten minutes, when two strange persons—gentlemen—had presented themselves, whom Rose had permitted to enter the house and make an inventory of its contents; that they had furthermore been informed by her that the master of the house would shortly be at home; and that, after a careful survey of all the premises, they had ridden toward the village, leaving neither name nor message.

THE VATIONAL E

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

And many a wondrous fancy, Such as few, I ween, conceive, In the golden warp of the sunbeam Do I busily, busily weave.

There beam eves, the darkest and dearest That ever gazed down into mine; Phose eyes, which, though mine dim with weepir Still brightly forever will shine.

Those eyes whose remembered radiance Though darkness about me roll. Like a heaven of stars, will illumine The long, silent night of my soul.

O, eyes! which I should have forgotten; How do ye lead me back, Till I trace every half-crased foot print On memory's beaten track!

Till the dear, dear Past and the Present

Do blend, as two streams, into one;

And my sorrow is lost in my gladness, As moonlight in the light of the sun. The low walls of my little chamber No longer are shrouded with gloom;

For visions of peace and of glory I behold, through the future's vista,

On the bow of my happy tears, In their painted and swift succession. The far hopes of my coming years. And the sunbeam seems like the ladder

In the vision, at Bethel, given:

It is based amid earthly shadows, But the summit is lost in Heaven There leaflet and bud and b Of many a gorgeous hue,

Humid and cool with dew

There are fruits more lush and more golden Than any the world doth contain; Such fruits as will ripen only In the richest clime of my brain.

And the leaves, the fruits, and the blossoms, Wave gently, as if in time With the undulating ripple Of my continuous thyme. But dearer than all this richness,

And fairer than flowers to me, Are other shapes which do wave Like glimpses of stars on the sea-Sweet shapes, which, though dim and airy,

Full well does my heart divine-The forms of the gentlest and truest Of friends that have ever been mine Mid the varying tints of the fabric,

They tremble, and flicker, and gleam, Tike those fair, half-forgotten faces, Which come to us in a dream.

A VOICE FROM INDIANA. To the Editor of the National Era:

Desiring to address a few thoughts to the Free Democracy of Indiana, I would like to avail myself of your columns for that purpose. The Era, I know, has a large subscription here, and perhaps your readers in other States may feel some curiosity to know what our action is likely to be, in a crisis which appeals alike to the friends of progress throughout the whole country.

our action is likely to be, in a crisis which appeals alike to the friends of progress throughout the whole country.

I think there is much to hope in this State, from the present Anti-Nebraska excitement. It is serving as an excellent entering wedge to future operations. It has already broken up, if not totally destroyed, the Whig party, whilst it has given our "Old Line Democracy" a very significant foretaste of the doom which awaits them in October next. The dispersion of these organizations is, of itself, a most important step in the path of progress, because no progress was possible without it. And although the uneasy and somewhat incongruous elements thus thrown together by sundering them from their ancient moorings may not at once crystallize around the true central point, yet they can never again be so effectively marshalled in the same unsanctified service. Besides, the charge of Abolitionism, which is incessantly flung at the combination here, is causing men to inquire what it means, what relations they sustain towards Slavery, and whether their opposition to the Nebraska and Kansas act does not require them to go still further. That Freedom should have a pretty decided growth, from the causes thus at work to produce it, seems perfectly natural, if not inevitable.

But this is one aspect only of the question. There is another, which fidelity to trath forbide that we should overlook. While there is much to hope, there is likewise something to fear, from the peculiar attitude which the Slavery question has assumed in this State, under the nursing of our politicians. Permit me to point out the danger; and I feel impelled to do this, because our Anti-Slavery press and politicians here, whilst constantly presenting the bright side of the picture, send forth no warning voice against the perils to which our cause is exposed.

the fullest assertion of our constitutional rights. Let us say to them, "You have set at nanght your plighted faith to us, that Nebraska movement in Indiana? I trust the braska and Kansas should be free, by ruthlessly breaking down the wall which guarded them; and now, by way of redressing the wrong we have suffered, and as some atouement on your part, we not only demand that these Territories shall be preserved free by law, but that all territory shall be thus preserved, whether now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Government; that not another slave State shall ever come into the Union, either them; and now, by way of redressing the wrong we have suffered, and as some atouement on your part, we not only demand that these Territories shall be preserved free by law, but that all territory shall be thus preserved, whether now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Government; that not another slave State shall ever come into the Union, either from Utah, New Mexico, the State of Texas, or elsewhere: that the Fugitive Slave Act shall

or elsewhere; that the Fugitive Slave Act shall

or elsewhere; that the Fugitive Slave Act shall be repealed; that Slavery in our National District shall be abolished; and, in fice, that the curse shall be hurled back upon the States in which it dwells, to live if it can, or die if it must, by its own local laws."

This should be our purpose, fearlessly avowed, if we are in carnest, and mean to build up the cause of Freedom through the treachery of its fees, instead of secretly playing into their hands under a hypocritical mask.

This broad ground has been assumed, substantially, in six or seven of our Northern States. It is the only ground on which the reliable friends of Freedom can stand. Anything short of this is practical infidelity to the cause and the crisis. The Nebraska iniquity cause and the crisis. The Nebraska iniquity is only a single link in a great chain of meas-ures, evincing a fixed design to nationalize Sla-very on this continent, and thus inviting a re-

sistance on our part commensurate with that policy. Shall we shrink, like cowards, from policy. Shall we shrink, like cowards, from a position which duty and self-respect imperatively becken us to occupy? Is this a time for halting, half-way, equivocal measures? These may do for an Anti-Nebraska man, but they will not do for an Anti-Slavery man. Radical and thorough work is now demanded. We do not need a geographical hatred of Slavery, which loathes and execrates it down to thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, and then trans-

six degrees and thirty minutes, and then transfigures it into all blessedness and beauty, by the magic of a parallel of latitude, but a ha-Slavery as inherently and escentially infernal. We want, not a deeper reverence for compacts and compromises which we should trample under our feet, but a deeper reverence for humanity and its God given rights—such

between Freedom and Slavery, in the unhallowed endeavor to blast an empire by its withering power. Not the timid, superficial, thin-skinned Anti-Slavery of the mere political, but the deep fewert uncomprensiting Anti-Slavery. but the deep, fervent, uncompromising, Anti-Slavery of the apostle or martyr in the cause, is the thing now most wanted. We must strive fer this. We must, as fast as possible, baptize the People into it, ever remembering, that whether many or few shall enlist under

our standard, and whether Freedom shall re ceive the crown of triumph this year or the next, our banner must be kept unfurled, and our principles legibly inscribed upon its folds.

Nor will it do to urge that the comprehensive policy here recommended is impracticable. It is not even practicable, at least for years to come, to restore the Missouri Compromise. An Administration that conceived and brought forward the repeal of this compact, after it had when no voice throughout the entire Union demanded it, will not now recede from its purpose on account of any popular demonstrations in the North; and to suppose that the Slave Interest is to be vanquished in a struggle be-tween Northern and Southern members of

Congress over the general appropriation bills, is to forget the character of our Representatives and the uniform testimony of our Congressional experience up to the present time. Hon. John Wentworth has well said that "the South cares nothing for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law or the slavery part of the Kan-

sas and Nebraska bill. It knows that it can-not be done, and so fears nothing." The only immediately practicable thing in this matter is, the sending of our people into Kansas. But, while we in Indiana are quarrelling about a mere abstraction, and allowing our politicians to dupe us into the belief that it is not so, but

a practicable and desirable measure, the South, calmly looking on, is plotting new schemes of aggression. Doubtless a good moral effect would be produced by sending a moral effect would be produced by sending a strong Anti-Nebraska force to the next Congress; but we have no right to achieve that good by misleading the people or murdering the Anti-Slavery cause. Fidelity to truth is the only safe policy; and if we wish to strike terror into slaveholders, it can be done, not by proclaiming the restoration of the Missouri

Compromise as the climax of our efforts, but by demanding the freedom of Nebraska and Kansas, as a mere preliminary to ulterior measures, totally ridding us of all our guilty complicity in the wrongs of Slavery. I do not offer these suggestions, Mr. Editor, without reason. The recognised leaders and organs of the Anti-Nebraeka movement in this State have hitherto been very decidedly hostile to the cause of Freedom, nor do they now manifest any honest sympathy for it. Many of them publicly declare that they seek the restoration of the Missouri Compromise as the shortest and cheapest route back to the Compromises of 1850 and the Baltimore platforms of 1852. The burden of their complaint is, that Pierce and Douglas have wantonly broken up the bleesed reign of peace which descended upon the country four years ago, and which else should have been perpetual. They recoil from the charge of Abolitionism, as if it were the brand of a felon; and although, from motives of policy, Anti-Slavery men are not denounced and berated by them as heretofore, yet there is a determined purpose, quite imperfectly disguised, to ignore and discown them, just so far as safety will permit. In the active management of the campaign for the State at I do not offer these suggestions, Mr. Editor

management of the campaign for the State at large, and in many of the counties and Congressional districts, they are studiously kept in the background, or turned entirely outside of the ring. This, I am confident, is the policy of our managers, and it might naturally enough have been expected, from the action of our State Convention in July. State Convention in July.

NO. 405.

Delegates to the several Conventions to be olden here this week are arriving in large

that about half the counties were represented.

Mr. Reddington, of St. Lawrence, moved that
accommittee of eight be appointed on perma-

committee appointed.

After which, the Chairman delivered speech, in which he depicted the aggressions of the Slave Power, and claimed political victories

no lower depth can exist. We have nothing better to expect from people who seedd at God's law, and own no authority higher than the cuacus. One political party has become so like us, only a little more so, that they want us to abandon our organization. I would be for joining the Whigs, but for past experience. They are just where the Democrats were in 1848. They want our side to help to whip off their adversaries, and then to let us go.

norning, a Government advertisement in the Christ's time who forbid the man from assting

for the permanent officers of the Convention:

President—John Jay.

Vice Presidents—James Reddington, R. H.
Williams, S. D. Porter, W. H. Burleigh, Jesse lyder, Samuel H. Addington, Abijah Fitch, Lyman Clay.

Secretaries—Thomas G. Frost and James R

The Free Democrats held a caucus here thi ovening at four o'clock, in the Court-House, and decided to press the "Independent Meine Law Ticket," and they intend to press against the nomination of Mr. Raymond to-morrow. f there is to be a fusion, they say, they must

o-morrow.

The neglect the Whigs have hitherto be

showed on Froe-Soilers they are determined shall be repaid, with usury.

The President, in returning his thanks, said:
The time has arrived for action, not speech.
The heart of the people responds to our princi-

ment, that no nomination be made, but to wait until the Convention of to-morrow have acted,

AGENTS.

Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber—except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for eix months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same post office. Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

DJ J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts, and C. A. Wall, Worcester, Massachusetts, are authorised agents for the Era.

against the tendencies of said repeal, and we

indignant friends of free soil and free labor therefor. Jerome Roe, of Tompkins, now moved to nominate Myron H. Clark for Governor, and Bradford R. Wood for Licut. Governor, and to nominate the other candidates by ballot. nominate the other candidates by ballot.

Leonard Gibbs, of Washington, opposed this, and insisted that Southern Whigs had compelled Northern Whigs to yield to every demand of Slavery. He believed it was designed to make this Nebraska bill good enough.

Mr. Morgan. Till after the election.

Mr. Gibbs, resuming, said he would never support Raymond, who at Saratoga prevented their provincetions.

are indebted to the efforts of the slarmed and

tion met at the Court-House and organized by electing Joshua Leavitt, Chairman. Thomas their nominations. Clark was as good a friend G. Frost, of Rome, and John R. Hopkins, of to Freedom as there need be, and stood on the Baltimore platform of '52. He was epposed to Slavery where it did not now exist. Mr. Gibbs

spoke pointedly.

It was stated that Clark, when the Fugitive Slave Law was adopted, resigned the office of Deputy Mazshal. It was asked if he resigned before Palmer V. Kellogg was removed. Mr. Southworth then spoke on the resolu-

Mr. Barney moved that a committee of five be appointed, to consider the expediency of nominating, and, if deemed proper, to propose Mr. Van Valkenburgh's motion now being

stated, to appoint a Nominating Committee, Mr. Burleigh's amendment came up, to prevent it until to-morrow night. Mr. Addington said, if they did not nominate

to-night, no notice would be taken of them at the Convention to-morrow. Mr. Leavitt said members were here to do their own business. He moved to table the resolution and amendments. Carried, 49 to 12. Gen. Bullard announced a Mass Convention, to nominate an independent ticket, at 8 o'clock

to-morrow morning.

The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow, to meet at 816 A. M.

AUBURN, Sept. 26, 1854.

Democracy, until it is crased from the statute books of the United States.

Resolved, That as its political organization originates in the desire of a means to amend, and that its end is chiefly the restriction of Slavery, and the overthrow of the slave power

of the country, with its natural results, it is willing at all times to co-operate and units with other parties, when that end can best be attained by so doing, having a just regard for its own dignity and self respect.

Resolved, That, with Madison, Jefferson, and other statesmen of their times, we believe that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with an unalienable right of life, lib

Creator with an unalienable right of life, lib-erty, and the pursuit of happiness; that the Constitution of the United States was ordained to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty to the whole American people; and that the idea that there can be property in man is unsupported by it, and we consider the man is unsupported by it, and we consider the enslavement of men by his fellow-man to be a sin against God, and an outrage upon all valid law.

Resolved, That prohibition, by statute law, of the traffic in intoxicating beverages, is demanded by a regard to the interest of society.

and in harmony with the spirit and purpose of civil Government. Mr. Hale advocated no nominations. If they

rention adjourn, it do so to meet at 71/2 P. M., to make its nominations.

P. Wight, of Livingston, spoke at length, concluding with a proposal to nominate Thos.

Hart Benton.

Mr. Barney moved, as a substitute, to pro-

Mr. Barney moved, as a substitute, to proceed to a nomination at once.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh wanted a nomination made, as being the best way to set the Convention right—Myron H. Clark was his candidate.

After further debate, the ayes and noes were ordered on Mr. Barney's motion, and were taken as follows—ayes 19, noes 32.

Mr. Snodgrass's amendment was then adopted

All communications to the Era, whether on bustness of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

ful complexion reduced to its natural prown, her hair hung on a chair back, her teeth and bust on the table? Ab, Parson, a light will break in upon your brain, shortly."

But a shadow came across the sunshine of But a shadow came across the sunshine of line went and came as the mood induced, superintending his benevolent project. He was never puzzled, and never in ill humor or low spirits. I often looked upon him almost crowings we sat in the shade, playing the enviously, as he sat in the shade, playing the flute, or telling stories for the amusement of Mike or Rose, or whoever chanced to be about him. Looking on his cheerful face, one quite forgot that he was apparently alone in the world, and that he could neither stand nor

I saw Lucretia often, and always she said

cobwebs and dust. Often I found her sitting in the sun without employment, and bees and butterflies flying thick about her.

At length, the school-house was finished, and early, one Monday morning of summer, Lucretia and myself and Doke, together with a dezen half-wild girls and boys, gathered out of woods and by-ways, took our places as pupils.

Timothy was there, his face sunshiny with smiles, and feeling, as he said, "like Cessar with the Senate at his heels." The name of our head master was Christopher Bono—a tall, thin-chested man, with large gray eyes, and a sprinkling of coarse black hair on the back of his head, the front being quite bald. Whether he was a great fool or a very wise man, I have never been able to determine; that he was in-

His highest delight was to seat us on the

"What is the matter?" I asked; for he still kept his arms close folded, and, as I drew near, removed farther and farther from me. "Are you not well—and what can I do for you?"

"And if I were ill," he replied, "it would be a matter of small moment to you, I should infer, judging from your careless disregard of my wishes."

I hastened to apologize, saying, what was very true, that it was against my will that I had disregarded his; that I had waited till nearly night, and left the house then but for a short time, and at the request of a sick friend; that I was quite inapprehensive, as I doubted not the result had proved I had good ground for being.

He was a youth for whom all common methods were quite inadequate, he was sure.

The school had been in successful operation for a week, when, one evening, as Timothy end the porch, playing some old tune, he suddenly stopped, and tapped on the sash, for me to jain him. Christopher Bone was coming up the lane, bearing on one arm a basket, was tied closely down.

"I think," said Timothy, pointing toward him, "that the vision of a prophet has been suddenly given me, and that the mysterious history of that individual lieth open to me. He is none other that the Sonior Gobbo, father of young Master Launcelot Gobbo, and and he is

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Battered according to set of Congress, in the year plants of year on dark good gird," he said, "but you would low me as well if you would you would low me as well if you would you would not part with my identify, the low for the identity of my roop, for all the weak of you would you would low me as well if you were work and a constant in the port house?"

For the Natibaal Bre.

HOLLY-WOOD D.

SY ALICE CARY.

"Well, Brother Serowhard is about to get his reward," was the intelligence of Mary at corn and middle degree of the work of you were ready, we see with he was not humpty, and and madefied agreemed on the front, which and were ready, he seed to were ready was the intelligence of Mary at corn and madefied agreemed on the front, which is offered to this obscure place for refogre—woll in contrast the post of the post of the work of you were and a madefied agreemed on the front, which were designed for every low of which, he said, but do not the both of the dark forward. The was were ready, we see that he kept his place at the window will be were to state the work of the work are made and well and the place of the post of the place of the post of the po

satisfied.

Mr. Richards engaged in farming pursuits with new and more thorough earnestness than he had yet done, and Mike and Ross jogged comfortably on—planning and working and waiting for a better time, waxing a little indifferent now and then, and making up with kisses and a plenitude of love, just as wiser people have done before them.

It was only by looks and signs that I gathered all this, for she spoke little of anything, and least of all of Charley.

Nothing, perhaps, quickens our perceptions like an uneasy conscience; the stir of the very leaf is startling in certain states of mind, and no shadow crosses the path without our special note.

A thousand artifices I tried, but all failed of

A thousand artifices I tried, but all failed of interesting—nothing indeed seemed to bring back her thoughts from their wandering search back her thoughts from their wandering search so effectually as the flute-playing of Timothy; and often at night he sat in the moonlight and played old sad tunes, for that he knew the sound travelled across the fields to her window. I don't think my educational advantages at that period of my life, and in my uneasy state of mind, were of much benefit to me. I committed and repeated my lessons duly, but my intensest thoughts were little with my books—how should they be!

What a company of rustics we were! I would

I saw Lucretia often, and always she said she was quite well; nevertheless, her cheek grew thinner and her eyes larger, resting as it were on objects far away.

The same question met me always. Have you heard from Charley? And when I said no, the pallor came back to her face, and her hands folded themselves together, or hung list-bands folded themselves together, or hung list-could make her smile or sigh. All the little presents I could devise I carried to her; and when she said they were pretty, and she would papers" with which each was provided seem.

What a company of rustics we were! I would give a good deal now for a painting of us all, thought she was asleep.

Wind blew the curls about her face, and when her hands were not lifted to put them aside, I give a good deal now for a painting of us all, thought she was asleep.

"Lucretia!" I called, but she did not answer, nor turn toward me. Louder I repeated my call, but she did not hear me; and, going close; I bent down, and, putting back her hair, his papers with soiled covers, and corners rolled and doubled up, for the "thumbwhen she said they were pretty, and she would papers" with which each was provided seem-keep them as long as she lived, but that she ed to have failed of doing any good service. That he owned a ring answering the description, she did not know; but she perfectly remembered having seen Lucretia wear such an membered having seen Lucretia wear such an merits!

did not deserve my kindness, I groaned inly; Some of them were long aprons and a few ornaments of blue and yellow glass beads; but, merits!

His highest delight was to seat us on the grass about him at noontime, and to edify us with the reading of one of his lectures on cosmography—one sentence in ten of which we could perhaps understand.

Timothy liked, as he said, this Socratic method of teaching exceedingly; he had no doubt but that back to the instruction of Mr. Christopher Bone some of us would date our immortality. He was inclined to think the open-air teaching especially beneficial to Doke. He was a youth for whom all common methods were quite inadequate, he was sure. who were not permitted to wear shoes at home carried them till within sight of the school-

were quite inadequate, he was sure.

The school had been in successful operation for a week, when, one ovening, as Timothy eat on the porch, playing some old tune, he sud, on the sud, and the sub, and horn combs were luxuries in those day. I shall never forget the excitemant of the afrocasid horn combs were luxuries in those day. I shall never forget the excitemant of the afrocasid horn combs were luxuries in those day. I shall never forget the excitemant or each of the sun the suddenly given me, and that the mysterious playing for one of the afrocasid horn combs. The sum to call the sub the same in those days. I shall never forget the excitemant or each of the sub the sum to sufficient the sum to call the sum to cal

probably in one of the thorn trees that stood by the brook side—for a brook, fed by a neverfailing spring in the woods beyond, was tink-ling, like April waters, below me. Why I should have done so, I know not; but I turned should have done so, I know not; but I turned aside from the path, worn bare along the sod by the feet of my missing school-mate, and having gained the brook's bank, and ascended a little knoll, I saw, seated beneath a thorn tree at its base, and apparently listening to the bird that sung in its boughs, she of whom I was in search. I stood still a moment, afraid to scare the bird by my approach, and half reluctant to disturb the repose of Lucretia She had evidently paused there on her way to school, for her hood and books and satchel lay on the ground. Her head was leaned on the on the ground. Her head was leaned on the trunk of the tree, and the soft water was rip-

pling across her bare feet. A sudden flaw of wind blew the curls about her face, and when

Two days, and then came the funeral. What a mournful time it was! The coffin was placed on the bench where the deceased had been ac-customed to study her lessons, and willow boughs were hung against the wall above.
The window through which she had looked so one, and what more likely than that she should have given it to him? The watch must surely have been his, as he had owned and carried with him an old-fashioned silver watch, marked C. H. On the evening of his last visit to her, he had taken from her neck a linen handker—

The watch must surely sincere in assuring me of the great value she attached to my trinkets, yet, on my next visit, I would find them in some forgotten corner, covered with solves and dust. Often I found her sitting the surely sincere in assuring me of the great value she attached to my trinkets, yet, on my next visit, I would find them in some forgotten corner, covered with she had taken from her neck a linen handker—

The window through which she had looked so were their only ornaments.

Sometimes some of the most coquettish wind came in, sighing in sympathy with us.

The house was swept clean, and the books considered to were their only ornaments.

The house was such at the wait above.

Sometimes some of the most part, sparking eyes and a healthful glow, showing through sunburnt cheeks, suring me of the great value she attached to were their only ornaments.

Sometimes some of the most part, sparking eyes and a healthful glow, showing through sunburnt cheeks, suring me of the great value she attached to were their only ornaments.

Sometimes some of the most orquettish wind came in, sighing in sympathy with us.

The house was swept clean, and the books or the control of the most orquettish wind came in, sighing in sympathy with us.

Is the subject of an article in the National Era of August 31, signed by G., in which the writer attempts to demonstrate that the colored man's blood, in this country, is running out; hinder her, for I felt that change of scene and excitement were necessary, perhaps, to her very existence. And then, too, I wished to ferret out the truth. To know certainly that the grass was growing on his grave, would be, in some sort, a satisfaction; but to trace out imaginary wanderings and sufferings, and finding them ended, at last, in starvation or murder, is horrible."

I told you, in the beginning of my story, which were never published and never delivered; and that he had, or professed to that I had obtained the unsubstantial something or nothing which is termed success. And

His highest delight was to seat us on the gree of white blood he has in his veins, and it is rarely the case that mulattoes are willing to form matrimonial alliances with persons having less Caucasian blood. They are willing "to take no step backwards" in their progress to the level of the whites, and, except among such as possess rigid ideas of virtue, the females prefer illicit intercourse with white men, to matrimony with men one shade darker than themselves.

This is a cool piece of elander, and a progression of the shade of the progression of the shade of the progression of the shade of the progression of the pro

fessed Abolitionist ought to be ashamed to put it forth to the world. If colored men (every ape white, and colored women no more self-respect and taste than to prefer to be in the harems of white men, to being the wives of colored, what right has the brainless advocate

of the negro to ask for him equal privileges in

of the negro to ask for him equal privileges in society?

The Charleston Mercury needs no better argument to nail him and his Abolitionism, as base coin, to the counter.

The writer admits no difference between the colored people living North and those living South, and he takes it for granted that they are all alike. And because some mutton-headed negroes in North or South Carolina have formed quadroon societies, to please their white oppressors, he presumes that such mongrel monstrosities exist all over the country.

We do not appreciate ourselves according to the quantity of white blood we have in our veins, and we care no more for white than we do for black, or red, or gray, or blue, or any other kind of blood, and we are simple enough to believe that black blood is as good as white. Nor is it a fact that mulattoes, as a rule, are not willing to join in marimony with persons

Nor is it a fact that mulattoes, as a rule, are not willing to join in marimony with persons having less Anglo-Saxon blood. On the contrary, it is very common; and if G. will come to Cincinnati, I will bring him acquainted with husbands and wives of all shades of complexion, from the white to the glossy black. I will show him mulattoes with blacks, blacks with samboes, samboes with mestics, provided the sight does not addle his brain, for I have a deep sympathy for skin-deep philosophers.

in furthermore bom informed by the present and the father of early common to the informed by the present and the present of the present and th

holden here this week are arriving in large numbers by every train.

The Free Soil Democratic State Convention will meet at 7 o'clook this evening.

There is considerable discussion going on among politicians, relative to the views of Mr. Raymond, the Whig nominee for Lieut. Governor, upon the subject of the Maine Law, and some of the ultra Temperance men express their doubts about the endorsement of his nomination by the Temperance Convention, which will assemble on Wednesday.

At 7 o'clock the Free Democratic Conven-Cayuga, as Secretaries.

The roll was then called, and it was found

nent organization.

L. P. Noble, of Onordaga, opposed this, and hoped the usual course would be adopted.

An amendment was then moved, to continue the present efficars permanently. Lost.

The original motion was then adopted, and a committee appropriate.

in all the Northern States.

John P. Hale was called out, and he said Each succeeding Administration has exceeded its predecessor in infamy. The present Administration has reached a point beyond which no lower depth can exist. We have nothing

their adversaries, and then to let us go.

An old man told him, that before a week the Democratic party would be united. This news graphed to come, but declined. came from the custom-house. He saw, this Albany Argus. Perhaps this was accidental; perhaps the Democracy resolved to let by gones be by-gones, and desired to present a united front. He desired it. The party who supported the Nebraska bill did it for the infamy of the thing—the Softs for the plunder. The majority of the records are expressed to it. the thing—the Softs for the punuer.

majority of the people are opposed to it, and it is to be regretted that they are not so organprinciples of the Federal Constitution, and it is to be regretted that they are not so organout this opposition. If this also of justice and humanity, and as such is also of justice and humanity, and as such is also of justice and humanity, and as such is also of justice and humanity, and as such is also of justice and humanity, and as such is also of justice and humanity, and as such is also of justice and humanity, and as such is also of justice and humanity, and as such is also of justice and humanity, and as such is also of justice and humanity. It must be effected by combination. He hoped they would not follow the example of those in

out devils in his name, because he followed no with them.

The committee then reported the following

have a Democratic nomination.

Bradford R. Wood is urged for Lieutenant Governor, and will, if possible, be nominated

The time has arrived for action, not speech. The heart of the people responds to our principles. They are now ready to demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, to oppose the admission of more slave States, and to dissolve all partnership with Slavery. They had heard from Mr. Hale, whom he hoped next year to see at his proper post in Washington. [Cheers.] He would further appeal to them for wise, conciliatory action.

A committee of sight was then appointed to He would further appeal to them for wise, conciliatory action.

A committee of eight was then appointed to draft resolutions, composed of the following:
John P. Hale, Jesse Ryder, Wilson Miller, Leonard Gibbs, L. P. Noble, John Snow, John R. Hopkins, Mortimer M. Southworth.

It was then moved by Mr. Van Valkenburgh, of Broome, that a committee of eight be appointed to present a ticket.

Calvin Pepper, of Albary, moved an amendment, that no nomination be made, but to wait

ment that no nomination be made, but to wait until the Convention of to-morrow have acted, and then adopt their ticket.

Mr. Addington said this year would settle the question. No old party was satisfied with its nominations. The Whig and Demoration and the major that its nominations. The Whig and Demoration at the hoped the resolution would pass.

The resolution was witched off into Slavery, and still adhered to their national organizations. The Whig and Demoration and the said it was our business to act as a Committee of the Whole, and moved, as an amendment, to nominate for Governor. He knew of no reach the hoped the resolution would pass.

At desultory debate then followed.

Mr. Addington replied, that the other parties had to waited, but had made out their tickets. They should ast in the same way.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh wanted to nominate, the committee of the Whole, and moved, as an amendment, to nominate for Governor. He knew of no reach the hoped the convention of the Mr. Addington replied, that the other parties had to waited, but had made out their tickets. They should ast in the same way.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh wanted the development of the Whole and moved as a transmission with the old parties.

Mr. Addington and the Whig influence. It was the passed of the Whole and the was added to the way of the body of a monination. The was added to the way of the body of a monination of the way of th

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

I INDIANA.—A correspondent in Indiana has an article on our first page, in which there is a great deal of practical truth, well and vigorously expressed. He is a prominent support er of the ticket nominated on the 13th July and his position heretofore in relation to Parties has been such as to entitle his views to con-

"When the Abolition ruffians of Chicag broke up the meeting at that den of iniquity and prevented Judge Douglas from speaking in common with all decent, orderly, and well disposed persons, we condemned them without stint. We endeavored to show, that when any number of free citizens propose to hold a pub-lic meeting for a specified object, and invite all friendly to that object to attend, it is an outrage for men opposed to the object to go to the meeting, raise clamors, noises, and disturbances, and break the meeting up. The opinion that we expressed in regard to the Chicago disturbance of the control of the c turbances is our general opinion in relation to all such outrages. We disapprove of all of them."—Washington Sentinel.

The Sentinel proceeds to condemn the disor derly conduct of the Know Nothings at the late meeting of Administration men at Carusi's Saloon, in this city, but reminds the Public that they could plead a very respectable prece dent. Last winter, it says, when the Hards of this city attempted in a meeting of their own, to pass resolutions expressing their views freely of the Administration, the supporters of the latter interrupted their proceeding and broke from it, a greater diffusion of Anti-Slavery senup the meeting; and yet some of them are now most indignant in denouncing similar misconduct on the part of the Know Nothings!

A word as to the Chicago demonst Senator Douglas was not gagged-he spoke freely, and was listened to, until, becoming excited, he indulged in irritating denunciation then, the audience became excited too, and the antagonism resulted in an uproar, which precluded all further discussion. We have yet seen no evidence of a premeditated purpose to prevent free speech.

But, whatever was done, was the work of the People of Chicago, generally; to charge it upon "Abolitioniste," is to utter a groundless calumny. Senator Douglas is in the habit of denouncing as Abolitionists, all who oppose his views on the question of Slavery, and his friends do likewise. Opposition to the Senator and his bantling, the Nebraska Bill, is ple who opposed him in Chicago were Abolitionists! If this reasoning be correct, the Abolitionists have multiplied beyond all precedent since the passage of the Nebraska Bill, for thus far, in every State where an election has been held, the ballot-box has shown a large majority of the People opposed to Senator Douglas and his Bill; and by the time all the State elections have been held, the demonstration will be complete, that "the Abolitionists" have the majority in every free State! We congratulate the Pro-Slavery press here upon the cheer-

But, if the Sentinel means to charge upon the Abolitionists proper, the offence of interfering with the rights of free discussion, we meet it with a flat contradiction. No class of our citizens has suffered more in defence of the liberty of speech and of the press, and of the right discussion: no class has so sturdily and consistently defended these rights in all cases, for others as well as themselves; in no class have these rights been so often and so grossly outraged. Their presses have been destroyed, their offices burned, their meetings broken up by violence, their agents tarred and feathered. and, in one case, one of their editors was murdered; and all the while such papers as the Union and Sentinel applauded the outrages of the mob. and such papers as the Intelligencer had no word of censure but for those whose extravagances of speech, they said, provoked popular Now, point to a single instance where these

much-abused men, or any of them, have broken up a Pro-Slavery meeting, prevented a Pro-Slavery harangue, gagged a Pro-Slavery advocate who attempted in their own assemblies to support or excuse Slavery! You cannot do it. To their enemies you must go for precedents in favor of mob violence. The Slavery Party, to which you belong, Mr. Sentinel, has denied and violated the right of free discussion; and now, when you fall out among yourselves, do not be surprised that they are similarly outraged. You have sown the wind, and you reap the whirlwind. You have substituted brute force for the right, and now pay the penalty. men, and by and by they must take their turn of respectable free citizens propose to hold a

pression he claims for himself—when he vindicates promptly and firmly the liberty of speech and of the press, and the right of assembling together and of petition, no matter what may be the object sought by their exercise, or what Party is for the time specially interested in of faith in human rights is not a lie; that with him, Principle is stronger than Prejudice, Party, or Self-in a word, that he is a good and true man. How many such men are to be found in the ranks of the Slavery Party?

well got up pamphlet, containing, "without note or comment," the Constitution of the United States and the Laws relating to Slavery, vis: The Fugitive Slave Act of 1793; the Mis. souri Compromise Act of 1820; the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850; the Nebraska and Kansar Bill of 1854; and the Ordinance of 1787. Price. fifteen cents per copy; \$1 per dozen, postpaid; \$8 per hundred, postpaid.

WHAT IS THE EVIDENCE?

The New York Evening Post says of the 'Hard" and "Soft" Conventions of N. York: "The two Democratic Conventions of N. 1012.

"The two Democratic Conventions stand alone, also, in their opposition to the prescription of a class of our population on account of their birth and religion."

Where is the evidence of this? Nothing was

said in any of the other Conventions about proscribing any class of our population on ac-

The telegraph announces that the publica tion of the Boston Commonwealth, a Free Soil daily paper, is suspended, for the reason that it is not profitable. The Journal of Commerce exults at this, as well as at the discontinuance of the daily edition of the National Era, but at the eame time remarks:

at the same time remarks:

"There are, however, a number of daily papers extant, which, in everything but the name, are abolition enough for the most rampant fanatic. It is probable that these pressed so closely upon the footsteps of the papers above mentioned, as to crowd them off the

It is no doubt true, that the discontent with It is no doubt true, that the discontent with the late legislation of Congress on the subject of Slavery, which has become general in the North, and which is freely expressed in the greater number of journals in the free States, has made the existence of a special organ of that discontent unnecessary. The Commonwealth has done good service in its day, but its mission is fulfilled. There has been scarce any characteristic for the last five or six months to distinguish it from forty other papers, except that its discussions had less variety, and were more particularly engaged by one topic. There was, therefore, no occasion for supporting the Commonwealth, as the vehicle of opinions against which most other journals were closed. against which most other journals were closed

We register the suspension or discontinua-tion of the Commonwealth, whichever it may be, as a proof of the general diffusion and pop-ularity of Free Soil opinions. Such seems to be the view of the matter taken by the Journal of Commerce, and we assent to it with all hearts.—New York Evening Post.

The political Anti-Slavery men of the country see the use that is made of the falling off in the patronage of their papers. The Journal of Commerce accepts it as an evidence of their creasing power, and exults; the Post infers timent, and its practical conclusion is, that the agitation of the Slavery question no longer requires newspapers specifically devoted to that object. If the Anti-Slavery party concur with it, it will dispense with the rest of its papers, and henceforth bestow its patronage on the Post, the Tribune, the Boston Atlas, and other papers of the kind. It will abandon its distinctive principles, policy, and organization, resolve itself into its original elements, Whig and Democratic, and, under the counsels of its new eaders, find itself yoked by and by with Silver Grayism or Hunkerism, supporting platforms and tickets in which Conservatism and Radicalism meet together, Slavery and Anti-Slavery kiss each other.

The Post does not make a direct application of its remarks to the Era, but it is clearly embraced in the same category with the Commonwealth. Now, there are a few facts which our cotemporaries have entirely overlooked. The Daily National Era, it was distinctly announced in the Prospectus, would be issued for eight months, or during the session of Congress It was issued during the session, and then closed, in accordance with the announcement whereupon, the Pro-Slavery press raises shout of triumph over the waning power of the Anti-Slavery Party! Just as if the enemies of the Smithsonian Institute should clap their hands over the closing of its usual series of lectures, as an evidence that the Institution

was going down! The Daily National Era was not intended to be a gossipping "readable paper," as the now free States can come into the Union south phrase is. We have no gifts in that way. It of that line, and Slavery cannot go north of was not intended to be a commercial newspa- it," &c. its purpose, and lived all the days of its appointed time. Its discontinuance proves nothing as to the strength or weakness of the Anti-Slavery Cause. Should the exigencies of the the Capital city of the Republic, unless there the Executive advertising to which its subscription may legally entitle it. We have been here nearly eight years, and there has been no such Administration; and, if such influences as those emanating from the Journal of Commerce continue to prevail at the North, there never will

be such an Administration. Now, as to the Commonwealth. That pape has always labored under difficulties. State street is not Anti-Slavery: Mammon and Abo-Administration men break up the meetings of lition are rarely allied: the commercial and their "Hard" opponents, the Know Nothings | advertising community in Boston is not apt to break up the meetings of the Administration patronize the Anti-Slavery press. There may be a very strong Anti-Slavery Party in Massa-You all now maintain that "when any number chusetts, and yet an Anti-Slavery Daily in Boston languish for want of sufficient patronpublic meeting for a specified object, and invite | age. There is such a Party there, in number all friendly to that object to attend, it is an scarcely the third Party, in talent and moral outrage for men opposed to the object to go to worth at least equal to any Party in the Comthe meeting, raise clamors, noises, and dieturb. monwealth; and this independent Party has ance, and break the meeting up;" and yet, should a number of free citizens propose to held organ is discontinued! We are not surprised; a public meeting in this city to get up a memo- we have long known that it was a losing conrial praying Congress to take measures for the cern; that it has almost constantly drawn upon removal of Slavery from the District, how the private resources of individuals; and that many of you would stick to your principles, in these "hard times" this support should fail, should a turbulent effort be made to break it is just what might have been expected. The fact is no evidence of a decrease of power in When a man shows himself as ready to re- the political Anti-Slavery Movement, or such spect the rights of his neighbors as to defend a diffusion of Anti-Slavery Sentiment through his own—when he habitually accords to an opponent the same freedom of opinion and ex-If there be no need of a distinctively Anti-Slavery press, there is no need of a distinct Party against Slavery and the Slave Power. If the Whig and Democratic newspapers are all-sufficient for the management of the discussion of the Slavery Question, the Whig and Democrat-ic Parties are all-sufficient for the management of the Anti-Slavery movement. That is, the Parties which gave us Texas with Slavery, war with Mexico, Polk and Pierce, Tyler and Fillmore, the Gag, the Fugitive Act, the Baltimore platforms, with pledges of resistance agains the agitation of the Slavery Question, and which in their National Conventions have uniformly submitted to the demands of Slavery, are to be relied upon as all-sufficient inst

> tion, which committed itself against nothing specially, and in which a proposition to take ground against the odious Fugitive Act, was ground against the odious Fugitive Act, was hissed down!
>
> Never was there more need of a Party of Freedom than there is now: never more need of an independent Anti-Slavery Press than there is now. The Barnburners of 1848, story to its completion. Much of the charm of this few and the control of the charm of the char as Anti-Slavery as the Whige are now, absorbed the Independent Democratic Party in their ranks, in 1852 sold out to the Baltimore

mentalities against Slavery and its aggressions

because they are out of power, may absorb the paper. Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the country, and

then, neutralize it. The Whigs, in the control of the National Administration, have always been time-servers on the Slavery Questionalways proved themselves incapable of boldly carrying out Anti-Slavery principles. The need of the times is, a Party of Freedom, composed of the good, true, and liberty-loving men of all Parties, demanding for Freedom all that the Federal Constitution warrants, and refu-sing to take anything less. But, to bring about such a union, and to make it efficient, we need omething more than a Whig Press in Boston, which wonders why all Anti-Slavery men can not support the Whig Party; or a Democratic

Press in New York, which does not see its way

clear to oppose, actively and openly, Nebraska

We, too, rejoice at the undeniable evidences of increased Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North. The Boston Alias deserves credit for its advocacy of sound principles on the Slavery question. The New York Evening Post s a sterling newspaper. It has done much and is doing much, to spread right sentiments in relation to Slavery and the Slave Power. For the good that they do, let them have all credit; but they know that they are trammelled by business or party connections, and that, were they even disposed to advocate more efficient and practical action, to redeen the free States from the domination of the Slave Power, they could not do it without disturbing a great many important relations in which they have become involved. This i

why an independent press, free from old asso-

iations, from old party ties, and primarily

nent of the country, is indispensable. Such

papers as the Post and Atlas may be Anti-Sla-

esenting the distinctive Anti-Slavery move

very in their sympathies and discussions; but such a press as we have described is necessary as a pioneer in Anti-Slavery action. We hope, therefore, that the Commons will be resumed, or some paper of the same political character be started in its place. No ournal which makes the Anti-Slavery cause subordinate matter, can do its work. If our friends have not means to support a Daily, let them start a Weekly. To leave the political Anti-Slavery movement in Boston without

an organ, is little better than to abandon the

ndiana, savs:

DO NOT BE DECRIVED. A subscriber writing to us from Plymouth,

"Mossrs. Fitch, Pettit. & Co. are going all over the North, telling the People that Slavery sannot go into Nebraska under that bill-is kept out by the Common Law-is as illegal opposition made a great cry, but will not publish the bill, for fear the People will see for themselves-that, so far from spreading Slavery, Freedom has gained; for the Compromise guarantied Slavery south of that line-

per—the Commercial Interest has plenty of It is perfectly immaterial what Messrs. Petorgans which it can buy and sell at pleasure. tit and Fitch think of the Common Law and by Archbishop Laud, and as it is practiced in Shake off the dust of Kansas. Turn to Cuba It did not aspire to rival a New York Daily in Slavery. Slavery obeys no law, and, as a mat- France and Austria, has taken its place. In There may'st tho the variety of its departments and the minute- | ter of fact, it has gone North, and is now in | the days of Washington, Henry, and Jefferson, ness of its news-its editor had not the requi- the Territory of Kansas. Nothing but positive Slavery was of secondary consequence. It was site capital. It had a definite political pur- enactment by the Legislature of the Territory, pose and a predetermined life. It accomplished and a faithful enforcement of the law by the a disgrace to the South. The spirit of Free-Judiciary and Executive, will keep it out. The dom was then superior to it, and the minds of Missouri Compromise contained such an enactment, positive and absolute, made under such They consequently had room to expand; and circumstances that all attempts to override it Virginians became great and noble men-Cause at any time hereafter demand, and the were deemed futile, and the Propagandists did champions of Freedom, and loving it the editor's means warrant, very likely he might | not dream of planting Slavery there while the | more from daily observing the withering curse do the same thing over again, although it enactment continued. This was repealed by of Slavery. But how changed! Darkness would be at his own cost; for, if it will do the the votes of Mr. Pettit and his friends. Nor is Journal of Commerce and its tribe of serviles | it true that the Compromise guarantied Slave- | All intellectual vigor and noble manhood have any good to know it, they may rejoice over the ry below the line of 36 deg. 30 min. Mr. Pettit fact that a Daily paper, devoted specially to knows better. It guarantied Freedom above the enforcement of real Northern Sentiment on the line, and said nothing about Slavery or the subject of Slavery, cannot be supported in Freedom below. It simply left the territory below open to Slavery, just as the repeal of be an Administration honest enough to give it the Compromise leaves not only that, but the

territory above the line, open to Slavery.

give lustre to the South were trained up at a In addition to the two volumes compile from the Era, noticed in our last week's paper, we may mention two others which have appeared or are about to appear in Bostonone, a volume from Miss Russell; the other. from the pen of Whittier. The Boston Comionwealth says:

"There are many, in different parts of the country, who will greatly rejoice to hear that John P. Jewett & Co. have in press a volume John P. Jewett & Co. have in press a volume by Martha Russell. Those who have read the tales and sketches from her pen, which have appeared in the National Era, the Knickerbocker Magazine, and in one or two other periodicals, will hear this announcement with delight. The literary department of the National Era has slways been exceedingly rich. Some of the ablest pens in the country have been employed on it, and no periodical in the country has won a higher character or a wider reputation for literary ability. Miss Russell has been a contributor to the columns of that paper for several years, and of all the good things that have appeared in its literary department, none have exceeded, and but few have equalled, hor tales and sketches, in earnest appreciation of reality in life, poetic feelnest appreciation of reality in life, poetic feel-ing, beauty and grace of expression, or in that 'etill, sad music of humanity' which awakens sympathy for the weak and lowly. None are so rich with pictures of rural scenery and life, as they are and have been in the country vilas they are and have been in the country vil-lages of New England, and none are brighter with the noblest ideals and aspirations. In many respects they are inimitable, and through them all there is a golden glow of faith in God and man—such a faith as leads the heart at once to realities, banishes cant, and makes shams and contimentalisms impossible."

The New York Evening Post thus speaks of

Whittier's new volume. By the way, we had no editorial connection with any other paper than the National Era for the last seven or eight years, and that during that period his pen, when employed at all, has been employed

for no other newspaper than the Era.

"We have already noticed the apper of a new collection of miscellanies, e 'Literary Recreations,' by the Quak Whittier, most of them having been ori ten for the newspapers with which he landstorially connected.

mentalities against Slavery and its aggressions! How beautifully the Party of Freedom was represented, for instance, in the Democratic Convention of New York, as the Post calls it, which congratulated the country on the benchicent results of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reaffirmed the Baltimore platform, and lauded the Administration of Gen. Pierce? And also in the Whig State Convention, which committed itself against nothing specially, and in which a proposition to take ground against the odious Fugitive Act, was

Platform Democracy, and in 1854 are power-less for good or evil. Had the Independent lieve, that have been compiled from the Na-

Democracy maintained its distinct organisation, tional Era, and the three stories "Holly-Wood," the Cause of Freedom in New York would "The Saxon Serf," and "Leonard Wray," have been far in advance of where it is now. which are also to be republished, will raise the The present danger is, that the Whigs, whose number to twenty-one. A pretty fair contri-Anti-Slavery professions are naturally intense bution to American Literature, for one news-

SLAVERY THE CORNER STONE OF FREEDOM

The advocates of Slavery are fond of quoting a passage from a speech of the celebrated ting a passage from a speech of the celebrated A Vigilance Committee, to send back, Edmund Burke, (not of New Hampshire,) in In shirts of tar and feathers, doublets quilted which he speaks of the high spirit and jealous love of freedom which he assumes to be characteristic of slaveholders. It is as follows:

"There is, however, a circumstance attending these colonies, which, in my opinion, fully counterbalances this difference, and makes the spirit of liberty still more high and haughty than in those to the northward. It is, that in Virginia and the Carolinas they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case, in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. the most proud and joalous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil, with great misery, and with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks among them like something that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean, sir, to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of man. The fact is so; and these people of the Southern colonies are much more strongly, and Southern colonies are much more strongly, and with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to liberty, than those to the Northward.

"Such were all the ancient common wealths;

such were our Gothic ancestors; such in our days were the Poles; such will be all masters of slaves, who are not slaves themselves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and In the first place, this was not the fact. The

prior to, or during the Revolution, than at the North. Let any one read the "Life of Washington," by Judge Marshall, a Virginian, and A first-rate hand, but obstinate and su e cannot fail to perceive that the love of Lib. He ran away some time last spring, and hid erty was inherent in the Puritan nature of the In the river timber. There my Indian converts New Englander, while it was only spasmodic in the Virginian. One is amazed, in reading The heathers round about begin to feel the early history of Massachusetts and her the carly history of Massachusetts and her the carly history of New Facland to mitteen the And works of love; and some of them already sister Colonies of New England, to witness the dogged resolution with which they resisted As sober Christians! Bless the Lord for this! the tyranny of the mother country; and it is I know it will rejoice you. You, I hear, surprising that they were not exterminated Are on the eve of visiting Chicago, for their contumacy. Their resistance to Eng. To fight with the wild beasts of Ephest lish tyranny began within twenty years of their landing on Plymouth Rock, and was rarely ever remitted, when the occasion called The sweet oil of persuasion. So desires

for it, up to the period of the Revolution. Vir- Your brother and co-laborer. Amen! ginia, on the contrary, was thoroughly imbued P. S. All's lost! Even while in grief I write with the non-resistant principles which were with the non-resistant principles which were lines,
prevalent in the Cavalier party in the reigns | The Yankee Abolitionists are coming f Charles I and II. Her colonial career Upon us like a flood-grim, stalwart men, makes a sorry figure on the page of history, as told by her own Marshall.

In saying this, we mean to detract nothing from the true honor and renown of Virginia. Her great and good men of the Revolutionary The small rain-patter ere the thunder-shower period have shed imperishable renown, not only on Virginia, but on America, and on the

Oh, for a quiet berth at Washington—

Snug naval chaplaincy or clerkship, where Anglo-Saxon race. They were slaveholders by the accident of birth, but they were the proclaimers and defenders of universal free- Doorkeeper in the White House, than to dwell dom from choice. The spirit of true Liberty Amidst these Yankee tents, that, whitening, show was prevalent in the South in their day, but | On the green prairie, like a fleet becalmed t is no longer so. It has been " crushed out," Methinks I hear a voice come up the river and the empire of Absolutism, as it was taught From those far bayous, where the alligators universally regarded as an evil, a "foul blot," Southern men at that period were truly free.

has resumed its sway over the Old Dominion. who deserves a comparison with a host of her Revolutionary sires. "Genius sickens, and fancy dies," wherever American Slavery is permitted to spread its baleful influence. There can be no philosophy, no poetry, no true eloquence, where Slavery in all its crushing power reigns. The great men whose names

period when the mind was free. In the Revolutionary period, and for many years after, although the South had Slavery her sons enjoyed freedom of thought. Even Mr. Calhoun owes his intellectual vigor to this freedom; and it is probable that if Slavery had have been as overshadowing in influence, in his boyhood, as he made it and left it, he too might have been a driveller, a mere sophist. As it is, his name will fade out of the public memory sooner than that of any man who bore any comparison with him in intellectual power. He said nothing and did nothing to cause his name to be cherished in the hearts of men He labored for the benefit of a class-a small class-at the expense of the masses of men. There could consequently be nothing generous, noble, or just, in his sentiments or principlesnothing that touches the heart or exalts the mind: and it is for this reason that his published works have fallen into universal neglect, Even the slaveholding class have too much human sympathy to he pleased with that which is partial, selfish, and unjust; and they, too, neglect the writings of their great champion, while their wives and daughters are indignant at the wrongs of Uncle Tom, or drop ping a generous tear over the graves of little Eva and her father.

So far from the spirit of slaveholders being freer than that of other men, the very reverse is becoming true; and they are now almost as much enslaved as their negroes. Not one of them now dares to utter such sentiments as Washington, Henry, Jefferson, and Madison, habitually uttered. There are parts of the South in which the largest slaveholder would for uttering such anathemas against Slavery, as Mr. Jefferson put into his Notes on Virginia. Every man south of Mason and Dixon's line. with a few honorable exceptions, is ambitious of being thought "sound on the Slavery ques The slightest doubt on this point is fatal to his prospects as a politician; and if he should dare to express disapprobation of Sla very by public speaking or writing, he is put down by mob violence. How preposterous for such a people to boast of being epudiate the Declaration of Independencethey pronounce it a piece of vapid declama-tion—"a self-evident lie;" they sympathise with Russia in its effort to enslave Europe; they brand Kossuth as a mischievous agitator and load Nicholas with praises; they incise that the laboring class should be slaves-tha Slavery is the proper condition of all who earn ington, Henry, and Jefferson, who proclaimed abandoned the principles of those great men, common decency and honesty demands that they should lay seids honors, the rightful inheritance of which they have forfeited. G.

For the National Bra-LETTER MISSIONARY OF THE M. E. CHURCH

SOUTH, IN KANSAS, TO A DISTINGUISHED POL-DOTTOLAS MISSION. August, 1854 Last week—the Lord be praised for all His mercie To His unworthy servant!-I arrived Safe at the Mission, via Westport; where I tarried overnight to aid in forming With forty stripes save one, all Yankee comers Uncircumcised and gentile, aliens from The Commonwealth of Israel, who despise The prize of the high calling of the saints, By patriarchal use. The meeting opened With prayer, as was most fitting. Half an hour Or thereaway, I groaned and strove and wrest As Jacob did at Penuel, till the power Fell on the people, and they cried "Amen!"
"Glory to God!" and stamped and clapped hands;
And the rough-voiced boatmen wiped their eyes; "Go it, old hoss!" they cried, and doomed the gers— Fulfilling thus the word of prophecy,

Chose a committee—good and pious men-A Presbyterian elder, Baptist deacon, A local preacher, three or four class-leaders Anxious inquirers, and renewed back-aliders, (As they of old did watch the fords of Jordan And cut off all whose Yankee tongues refuse And then, in answer to repeated calls, gave a brief account of what I saw Washington; and truly many hearts ejoiced to know the President and you And General Cushing, regularly hear Drinking with thirsty souls of the sincere Milk of the word dlory! Amen and Selah pirit of Liberty was not higher in the South Here, at the Mission, all things have gone well: As overseer, assures me that the crops Never were better. I have lost one negro, Found him, and treed and shot him. For the rest

Cursed be Canaan." After prayer, the meet

Each face set like a flint of Plymouth roc Against our institutions—staking out Their farm lots on the wooded Wakarusa, Or squatting by the mellow-bottomed Kansa The pioneers of mightier multitudes-Drowns the dry prairies. Hope from man is not These rumors of free labor and free soil Might never meet me more. Better to be Calm as a patriarch in his Eastern tent!" Amen: So mote it be. So prays your friend

WHAT BECOMES OF THE FREE COLORED PEO-

A writer over the signature of "Gaines," another part of to-day's Era, expresses very decided disapprobation of our articles on the subject of the destiny of the free colored people. He, as a colored man, is indignant at the imputation of being desirous of escaping from the odium which attaches to his race. He been extinguished, and not a son is left her should remember that the free colored people of the North constitute less than a sixteenth of the total colored population of the country and that our remarks may be generally true, if we should except the largest portion of the colored people of the free States. But we cannot do even that. The great mass of them would gladly amalgamate with the whites, i they could do so consistently with honor-and as for those who are without honor, we presum that "Gaines" will not feel disparaged by the supposition that they are troubled with no repugnance to even illicit amalgamation. This is all we contended for ; and we had chiefly in view the colored people of the South, slave and free. A colored man, writing for "Frederick Douglass's Paper," speaks of our statements as lamentably true. We perceive that Mr. Douglass has copied both our articles on this sub ject, without comment, and we are led to infer

that he finds no fault with our statements. After all, there is nothing very culpable is the desire manifested by the colored people to become white, if it can be done on honorab terms. The desire of escaping odium, of taking rank in that which is acknowledged to be the superior, the ruling class, is universal, and almost inseparable from the weakness of human nature. Even foreigners of the Caucasian race are proud of being able to pass themselves off as natives of the country. In spite of our boasted freedom from religious and national prejudice, every white man feels it an honor to have been born in America, rather than in freland or Germany.

"Gaines" reasons something like the slave-

holders. He don't like our facts, and he falls to railing as if we had made them-as if they were our facts, instead of being public facts.

To the Editor of the National Era: the canvass now going on for a Representative to Congress in Mr. Dunham's district in Indians. Mr. Hendricks was the regular Anti-Nebraska nominee, but Mr. Dunn and his riends did not choose to acquiesce in the action of the Convention. He is now left alone to contest the district with Mr. Dunham. He is a railroad route (surveyed) to Cumberland gap, Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration-Mr. Dunham is a Nebraska man, an unscrupu

PHILOSOPHY FOR MECHANICA.

pondent of the London Builder says that houses should be painted in the autumn. Woodwork painted in October, he says, looks better work painted in October, he says, looks better work painted in June,

THE ANTI-MEBRASKA CONVENTION AT AU-

A "Free Democrat," writing in the colof the New York Evening Post, is indignar at the unfair proceedings of Whigs in the Anti-Nebraska Convention which met at Auburn on the 26th. He says that Messrs. Seward. Raymond, and other influential Whige, were present in an adjoining room, directing mov ments: that Whigs, not members, crowded in among the delegates at the meeting, and la bored to determine the character of the meeting; that, to secure a fair expression of opinion from the People, a solemn resolution was passed at the Saratoga Convention, that all questions of nominations, &c., should be deci-ded by the votes of the Convention, estimated by Assembly districts, giving each district one vote, and only one; that this was done to secure a just representation, and prevent the adjourned Convention at Auburn from being packed; that, relying upon this, the distant districts were chiefly represented by single delegates; but that the majority in the Auburn Conention, to secure a ratification of the Whig ticket, violated this understanding, and passed a resolution that the voting should be per capita, and not by districts! In this way the Whigs get everything under their own control, and disgusted the other members of the Con-

The New York Times, whose editor receive the nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor, gives the following version of the

"There was a very deep and a very natural desire, on the part of the Democratic supporters of the Anti-Nobraska and of the Temperance movements, that a Democrat should be placed on the ticket. They felt that this was placed on the ticket. They felt that this was due to them as a powerful section of the general movement, and that it was necessary in order to put them in proper position with their constituents. Their leading object was to secure a fusion of all political parties; and they sought to effect this by substituting a Democrat on the Whig ticket as candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The justice and propriety of such a step were urged with very great force upon the Convention, by Hon. John P. Hale and others, and were fully appreciated and deeply felt. On the other hand, the Whig members of the Anti-Nebracka Convention found themselves in an embarrassing position—because they were pledged as Whigs to the whole Whig ticket, which occupied a clear and unmistakable position on this question; and as their Convention had met and dissolved, there was no possibility of revising its action. It their Convention had met and dissolved, there was no possibility of revising its action. It was urged furthermore on their behalf, by Gen. Burroughs, of Orleans county, with eloquence and marked effect, that the Anti-Nebracka Convention, by its action at Saratoga, had invited the Whigs to nominate such a ticket as they could adopt, and that the Whigs had done so; and that any revisal or reversal of that ac-tion, besides being in bad faith, would indicate an undue attachment to party names inconsist-ent with their professions, and would involve a divided action fatal to the great principles they desired to establish. The fact was also pressed, that the fusion desired could be much more easily and properly commenced in the Con-gressional elections, than in the nomination of gressional elections, than in the nomination of a State ticket, inasmuch as harmony of action was needed first of all in Congress, and that union at other points would naturally follow united action there. These arguments had great weight with the Convention, and led to the hearty and unanimous ratification of the nominations of the Whig Convention."

There is a slight mistake in this. The vote for Raymond stood, 127 to 84 against him; and some fifteen or twenty Democratic delegates, displeased with the proceedings of the while in his remarks on the treatment of other the Whig, headed by Myron H. Clark and

The great blunder was, the failure of the Saratoga Convention to nominate. That Con- they can see, feel, and act in harmony; and Temperance, and True Democracy. vention, fairly constituted of delegates from all parties, and called to act upon the great uestion of the day, ought to have framed a ticket, showing no preference to any one party over another, and then have appealed to the People to support it. This would have emancinated the Anti-Slavery movement in New York from thraldom to Party, saved it from being made subserviunt to personal ends, and have laid the foundation of a real Party of Freedom. It was not done, and we see the results-old organizations perpetuated, old animosities, old prejudices, not only kept alive, but aggravated.

PREMIUM OFFERED

Boston, Sept. 18, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era: Will you, for the benefit of those whom may concern, make it known that I have been authorized to offer a premium of fifty dollars for the best Kansas emigrants' song, adapted o some well-known tune, or nation for instance, as "the Star Spangled Banner,"
'Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Hail the Chief," "Old Folks at Home," "Old Uncle
Ned," "Old Dan Tucker," "O! Susannah," It is desirable to receive the compositions as

early as possible.

Competitors should understand, I shall claim the right to retain and use all the contribuions sent in.
I do not wish anything of a violent, rabid

or vindictive character; believing that we should be temperate in all things.

Feeling confident that we are on the side of truth and justice, my desire is to be calm, though resolute, prudent, but determined.

I enclose two songs sung on the departure of our second party; that of Whittier can hardly be surposed.

be surpassed.

I also mail you a copy of our last pamphle containing the company's organization, plan of operation, &c.

In closing, I would state the singular and significant coincidence, that our Pioneer par of New Englanders crossed Lake Erie in t "May Flower," and went up the Missouri

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS H. WEBB,
Sec. Em. Aid Co. of Mass. THINGS IN KENTUCKY. BEREA, MADISON Co, KY.,

Hereafter my post office will be Berea, M ison county, Ky. This is the name of a town recently laid off in that county, by C. M. Clay. He proposes to give every other lot to persons sell no intoxicating drinks—sale of these for-feits the lot. Directly through this place passes thence to Charleston, S. C. Here is a good Anti-Netraska and Anti-Administration—Mr.
Dunham is a Nebraska man, an unscruptlous supporter of the Administration, and a
thorough Pro-Slavery man. When in Congress, formerly, Mr. Dunn's course was not
satisfactory to the friends of Freedom, and, if
we have not been misinformed, he behaved
badly in relation to the nomination of Mr.
Hendricks.

Were all the elements of opposition to the
Administration in the district united, Mr. Dunham could be defeated. The danger now is,
that he may be re-elected through a division of
the friends of Freedom. If nothing else can
be done, let Mr. Dunn be called upon publicly
to avow his determination to vote for the application of the Anti-Slavery principle of the Ordinance of 1787 to all territory belonging to the
United States, and to declare his hostility to
the infamous Fugitive Act. If he will not do
thin, we see not why any real Anti-Slavery man
should go out of the way to elect him.

Philosophy for Mechanics.—A correspondent of the London Builder says that houses
the autumn. Wood.

The discussion had a happy effect in arousing the people. If we once get free speech and
open discussion will scon be complete. Human
Slavery will fall before free (liscussion, like
Dagon before the ark of God. Though slavethe infamous Fugitive Act. If he will not do
thin, we see not why any real Anti-Slavery man
should go out of the way to elect him.

Philosophy For Mechanics.—A correspondent of the London Builder says that houses
the autumn that the says and the principles and prastice of opening for merchants, mechanics, &c. Here

LITERARY NOTICES. MORNING AND EVENING EXERCISES, for January,

ber, and December. In two volumes, 12mo. By William Jay. New York: R. Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C. The venerable author of these volumes has but a short time since passed from the scene of his useful labors and loved ministrations, to his great reward. Too well known for years in the religious world to need eulogy, it is well that "though dead, he yet *peaketh," to the hearts of many a Christian, by his "Village Discourses," and other productions of his pen. Among these, none have been more deservedly popular than his " Morning and Evening Exrcises," of which this is a new edition. It is a kind of book well fitted to train to a devotional spirit, and call to meditation-a duty too much neglected in the present stirring life of even the Christian world. Communion with one's own heart, reflection on the Scripture so fraught with lessons for every duty and every trial, are needed far more than practiced in the formation of that sterling character for principle which the age demands amid the conflicts of opinion and the calls to high-toned action, that are made on every one who has a part to act in life. Of all this class of books, there are none which can be more safely recmmended as likely to reward the frequent use than these volumes. They give a meditation, in the simple language of carnest piety, for every morning and evening. They show that the author has drank deeply into the spirit of the Gospel of Christ; and happy will be the reader who may imbibe the same love for God's word in its simplicity and beauty of adaptation to the heart of man; happy the preacher that can catch a similar facility of reaching his object of doing good to souls. taught him by these lessons of William Jay. We are glad to see them so neatly presented

DUTY. By Rev. A. Joy, A. M. New York: Ed-meet Wednesday morning, eight o'clock. ward H. Fletcher, &c. 1854.

and hope that their sale may be equal to their

worth.

This book comes to us from the West. Its author resides, we believe, in the State of Ohio. this ticket, passed spirited resolves, appointed dis object is a good one. The subjects on a State Central Committee, and adjourned. which he touches are so numerous, that in the short compass of some 300 pages, or more, he o'clock, the Seceders' Convention reassemble could not be expected to treat them to any ex- adopted an admirable series of resolutions, aptent. Yet, as he ventures in his preface to expointed a committee to prepare an Address to press the "humble hope that" his pages "are the People of New York, and recommended not wholly unadapted to the object proposed," ratification meetings in the several towns of and says, "they had their origin in the neces- the State. The members of the Free Demosities of the author, as felt by himself while a cratic Committee, appointed the evening preyoung Christian, and also during his subse- vious, were elected as the Republican State quent labors, as a pastor," we are happy to Central Committee, with the addition of Judge accord to him the merit of having produced a McCoun and Abijah Mann. The Conventi useful work, which we trust may have the then adjourned sine die. higher commendation of more than one Chris- The State Temperance Convention met at tian heart, directed and strengthened in the the same place on the 27th, and nominated the path of duty, and led to aim at higher progress | Whig candidates for Governor and Lieutenant in a life of holiness and usefulness. Mr. Joy Governor, as the Temperance candidates. The writes clearly, tersely, directly, and through vote on the question of Lieutenant Governor the whole volume evidently breathes the spirit stood: For Raymond, 159; for Wood, 112. of one who means to instruct and improve his readers. His views are evangelical and truly York—the "Hard," headed by Bronson, Procatholic. The book itself does not state to Nebraska, Anti-Maine Law, and Anti-Adminiswhat particular denomination he belongs; it tration: the "Soft," headed by Seymour, Prois not sectarian, but adapted to all churches Nebraska, Pro-Administration, Anti-Maine which receive the great truths of the Bible, Law-both of the Baltimore Platform stripe; meeting, refused to vote, or had retired from denominations he urges a spirit of kindness ratified by the majority of the State Temperand good will. "Let," says he, "let members ance Convention : the Republican, headed b of different communions act together where Myron H. Clark, and representing Freedom where they cannot, let them freely and kindly separate. All should love as brethren, and, as | Convention and the Seceders from the Antithey have opportunity, do each other good." Nebraska Convention have organized a Re-If received in the same spirit, and practiced on, publican Party in New York, which embraces, we venture to say, our author's remarks on this and other subjects will make this little | Whigs and Democrats who recognise the neduodecimo a work of lasting usefulness. S.

Mason Hoppin. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1854. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D.C. "The pieces in this volume," we are told in the preface, " are gathered from previous publications in fugitive forms." This fact is an important one in the estimate to be placed on the book, as now presented in a shape of greater permanence. How much is the revision to which they have been submitted, we are not which they have been submitted, we are not the voting done per capita, instead of all the told. They are interesting as they are, as delegates of an assembly district casting but views of life abroad, "of a period partially one vote, as they did at Saratoga. The period period partially one vote, as they did at Saratoga. passed in quiet study in Germany," and also on a visit to Greece and the Holy Land, countries with which are connected so many associations of the historic page, as well as sacred events, that we all feel a desire to be better acquainted with them. We are disposed, therefore, to welcome the observations of every such intelligent traveller, for, though scarcely a month passes, but some new work relating to these subjects claims the attention of the reading public, yet, as every one, too, has his particular point from which he takes his view, so the picture is more complete to the "tarry-athome traveller"—the more varied is the aspect and the shifting phases by which he may look forth upon it in its mingling hues and shades, as it were through multitudinous eyes. Sketches prepared as these have been have a mond. A debate ensued on Mr. Raymond's continuous eyes. sketches prepared as these have been have a freshness that gives them the charm of present life, though they may at the same time be wanting in some of the characteristics of more claborate articles. Mr. Hoppin writes in an easy and graceful style, free from the turgid and meaningless phraseology too common, we regret to say, among some admired writors of the present day, and which veils poverty of ideas with words, under the pretext of an overflow of enthusiasm. His sketches relating to was settled by the reading of a letter from him, in which he pledged himself in favor of a prohibitory law. Mr. Jay read letters from each of the Whig candidates, fully endorsing the Saratoga proceedings. An effort was then made to nominate the Whig ticket, and after a long struggle, Myron H. Clark was nominated for Governor by acciamation. They subtended for Governor by acciamation in the Caracteristics of more claborate articles. flow of enthusiasm. His sketches relating to Germany, and which give us the portraitures of her great men, such as Luther, Neander, Ritter, Ranke, Schelling, Humboldt, and others, are, to our view, the best, both in matter and style. Those on Greece we think more faulty, though some may admire them for their beanthough some may admire them for their beauties of description. The whole volume is creditable to its author, and will afford pleasant
and instructive reading to any one who wants
an interesting book to beguite a few hours, and
which he may lay down again with the reflection that, if his mind has not been tasked,
his heart has contracted no taint, but has been
improved, while his eye has passed over its

Mr. Snow, of Madison, said the history of
the Saratoga Convention was well known.

unable to fatten their stock on hand for market; consequently, there is little chance to sell at anything like remunerating prices in that

Similar resolutions were shuffled off at the

in England than in America, that several car-goes of flour are said to have been shipped from Liverpool for New York. This has not happened since the inflation of 1837, when lour was imported into New York from the

AN UNHAPPY MAN.—Bulwer, the in a letter to a gentleman in Boston, said: "I have closed my career as a writer of fiction. I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life, chasing pleasure where it is not to be found." It was rumored in St. Louis on the 26th, that Senator Geyer, of Missouri, had resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE AUBURN CONVENTION. So many political Conventions met at Ag-burn, New York, last week, at the same time, that it is rather puzzling to understand their

The Free Democratic State Convention as sembled on the 25th, chose John Jay for its President, appointed its committees, listened to a speech from Mr. Hale, laid on the table a motion to proceed at once to nominations, and adjourned, to meet at 8 o'clock the next more. ing. At the time appointed, it re-assembled passed various resolutions, agreed to meet again at 71/2 P. M. to make nominations, and adjourned.

That same day, (the 26th,) the Anti-Nebraa ka Convention, adjourned from Saratoga last August, met, ex-Chancellor Wm, T. McCoun presiding. About two hundred delegates were present. It soon became evident that a maiority was determined to adopt the entire tick. et nominated by the Whig Convention on the 20th. Liberal Democrats and Free Democrats were present, but their propositions to take a part of the Whig ticket, and then to complete it with the names of persons attached to other parties, were hardly listened to. Arbitrary rules were enforced, the greatest confusion prevailed, and nothing like deliberation marked the proceedings of the meeting. At last, My. ron H. Clark was nominated for Governor, by acclamation. Much opposition was raised to Raymond, but he received a majority of the votes on the first ballot. The rest of the Whir ticket was then nominated and the Converadjourned sine die. A number of delegates to the Anti-Nebraske

Convention, displeased with its Whig character, had seceded, and called a Convention to meet on the evening of the 26th. After a compromise with the Free Democratic Convention. it nominated a State ticket, as follows: For to the public, from the press of the Carters, Governor-Myron H. Clark; Lieutenant Gov ernor-Bradford R. Wood; Canal Commission er-Charles A. Wheaton; Prison Inspector-THE PASTOR'S GIFT; OR, OUTLINES OF CHRISTIAN | Philip R. Macomber. It then adjourned to The Free Democratic Convention, which me

at 71% on the evening of the 26th, adontal The next morning, Wednesday, 27th, eight

There are then, four State tickets in New

It will be observed that the Free Der of course, the Free Democracy, and those cessity of a new organization of the political power of the Free States, and which will cooperate with the Republican Party already organized in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION, AD-

The Anti-Nebraska Convention met at Au-Coun presiding. About two hundred delegates were present. An attempt was made to have one vote, as they did at Saratoga. The per capita motion was carried. Mr. Jay and Mr. Blunt, on behalf of the New York de protested against the per capita voting, but their protest was declared out of order. A resolution was offered in favor of organizing s Republican party, independent of all other party organizations in the State. A substitute party organizations in the State. A vention be nominated. Ruled out of order. A confused and excited debate followed, and finally the new party matter was laid on the table. A motion was made, that nominations be made viva voce. An attempt to lay this motion on the table failed—46 to 178. Another motion was made to nominate, as an independent ticket, two Whigs and two Democrats. Du-

CONVENTION OF SECEDERS FROM THE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION. AUBURN, Sept. 26, 1854. The seceders from the Stamford Hall Con-

vention met at the Court House at 8 o'clock this evening. Daniel Wardwall, of Jefferson, was appointed Chairman, and A. C. Hills, of

pages.

Cattle.—The decline in the price of cattle, says the Abingdon Democrat, is now the absorbing topic of conversation throughout the Southwest. The drought was so universal, it is said, the best of the cattle of the cattl

yracuse Whig Convention. Charles Partridge offered a resolution reor Saratoga Convention, which refused to take action against the Fugitive Slave Law, was not for freemen to attach themselves to that; and Horace Greeley attended the Anti-Nebraska primary Conventions, to help to give the Whig element ruling influence. Whig element ruling influence.

Mr. Reddington offered a resolution against the Figure 2 Slave Law, as unjust and uncontinuous statements.

Hiram Barney, reported the following:
For Governor, Myron H. Clark; for Lieut
Governor, Bradford R. Wood; for Canal Com-

missioner, Charles A Prison Inspector, Phi This report was ac

The Seceders' Concided this morning.
The committee repolutions, which were
The first declares ent of old parties, and publican party of oth
The second declare parties must be based wery constructions of

very constructions of claims hostility to the of both Whig and The third expresses stitution should be str erence to the rights this the perpetuity of The fourth declare only a violation of pl of the North from al slave States, but mak not to admit them. The fifth pronounce unwarranted by the grace to a republican

an people.
The sixth advocat ry in the Territories.
The seventh advoc
Slavery in the District
The eighth deman Law.
The ninth states th independent of the braska Convention w sion was stifled by a

adjourned to give the pel an unqualified en dates. It also recom people of the State. The following com prepare the address: Alfred Wells, of 'Madison; Leonard G Barney. Mr. Bingham, of lution recommending the several towns in t The members of th Committee, appointed as the Republican St addition of Judge Me Adjourned sine die.

politics are worse tha encountered in his a convictions of his jud ties of his position. port the Administrat the Territories, while tration itself. The " Administration, while tion this policy. Bo ous devotion to Demo other as badly as did Lately, a rumor got a to fraternize-that th peased, Seymour was divided brotherhood Bronson. Doubtless the Administration borne down by an u nominious defeate, co "Hards," reunite " and carry the Empire upon a new lease of boast of their Roman only Democratic Pa

"Softs" as an insignif whom honorable fellow Albany Argus loftily "If. as is rumo we are not awareplation to withdraw ticket, so called : show of their utter to disband an orgain name; and if th matter with which they prefer to keep the benefit of the W f not exclusively i crats have no terms ertain overtures ha mation or avoidance result. Most assure they must do it with

accord. They must or not at all. Meantime, the ol its own tribulations. the resolutions adop tion at Syracuse c specific action on the was the opinion of Commercial, and th Conservative Whige with indignant den gressions of Slavery. made to commit it to ted to prevent their to preclude a reunion had taken an active and had signified th them. The Richme Southern Whig jou be greatly scandalis the Convention.

"What we object says the Whig, "is I to the principles of that would be enough reprobation. But it it expresses to the ex admission of new sla the spirit, in short, very itself, as it exis of this Union. That that pervades almo

But the Whig misr The explanation of the Enquirer ought to It remarked: "The Saratoga Co now take our ground ple that all territory enceforth be free

hereafter MUST com Whig Convention s were 'forever releas admit into the Unio tions or permits Slave ligations involved in are now at an end. vention marches in Soil, and takes ever Whig Convention si prostrated compromis not committing itself to regard to the admission ng itself at liberty t The Louisville Jour conservativo Courier

"Wo said, on the d Convention, that if i satisfied with resolving souri Compromise, go favor of the repeal of in favor of the aboliti triet of Columbia, and any more slave States feel no interest what approaching election of The resolutions, it mustrongly Anti-Slavery glad to see that the pledge to go either for pledge to go either five Slave Law, for t

missioner, Charles A. Wheaton; for State Prison Inspector, Philip Macomber. This report was accepted and adopted, when the Convention adjourned until to-morrow

AUBURN, Sept. 27, 1854. The Seceders' Convention reassembled at 8

O'clock this morning.

The committee reported a series of nine resolutions, which were adopted.

The first declares the Convention independent of old parties, and fellowship with the Re-publican party of other States.

The second declares that all future national parties must be based on Slavery or Anti-Slavery constructions of the Constitution, and pro-claims hostility to the Pro-Slavery legislation of both Whig and Democratic Administra-

The third expresses the belief that the Constitution should be strictly construed with reference to the rights of the States; and upon this the perpetuity of the Union depends.

The fourth declares the Nobraska bill, not only a violation of plighted faith, and a release of the North from all obligation to admit more slave States, but makes it the duty of Congress

The fifth pronounces the Fagitive Slave Law unwarranted by the Constitution, and a dis-grace to a republican Government and Chris-The sixth advocates the prohibition of Slave-

ry in the Territories.

The seventh advocates the prohibition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The eighth demands a prohibitory Liquor The ninth states that the reasons for acting

braska Convention were, because free discussion was stiffed by a noisy lobby, and it was adjourned to give the Whigs a chance to compel an unqualified endorsement of their candidates. It also recommends an address to the prepare the address:
Alfred Wells, of Tompkins; A. Pryne, of
Madison; Leonard Gibbs, S. H. Tafft, Hiram

Barney.
Mr. Bingham, of Alleghany, offered a reso

lution recommending ratification meetings in the several towns in the State. Adopted. The members of the Free Democratic State Committee, appointed last night, were elected as the Republican State Committee, with the as the Republican State Committee, with the addition of Judge McCoun and Abijah Mann.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The "noise and confusion" of New York politics are worse than poor General Cass ever encountered in his attempts to harmonize the convictions of his judgment with the necessities of his position. The "Hards" boldly support the Administration policy in relation to the Territories, while they oppose the Administration itself. The "Softs" stoutly support the Administration, while they fear boldly to sanction this policy. Both factions profess a zealous devotion to Democracy, but they hate each other as badly as did the Jews and Samaritans. Lately, a rumor got affoat that they were about to fraternize-that the "Hards were to be appeased, Seymour was to be sent abroad, and the divided brotherhood be concentrated upon Mr. Bronson. Doubtless such a course would please the Administration. Driven to desperation, borne down by an uninterrupted series of ignominious defeate, could it only conciliate the "Hards," reunite "the so-called Democracy," and carry the Empire State, it would calculate upon a new lease of life. But, the "Hards" boast of their Roman virtue, claim to be the only Democratic Party, and look upon the "Softs" as an insignificant set of heretics, with whom honorable fellowship is impossible. The Albany Argus loftily remarks:

with indignant denunciations of the past ag-gressions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was made to commit it to a single measure calculated to prevent their repetition; in other words, to preclude a reunion with Southern Whigs who had taken an active part in those aggressions, and had eignified their purpose to maintain them. The Richmond (Va.) Whig and a few Southern Whig journals, it is true, appeared to be greatly scandalized by the proceedings of

What we object to most in this platform, says the Whig, " is not the opposition it avows to the principles of the Nebraska bill, although that would be enough to elicit our warmest reprobation. But it is the determined hostility it expresses to the extension of Slavery and the admission of new slave States into the Unionthe spirit, in short, of undying hatred to Slavery itself, as it exists in the Southern States of this Union. That is the prominent feeling that pervades almost every resolution in the

But the Whig misrepresented the resolutions The explanation of the New York Courier and Enquirer ought to have satisfied its scruples.

"The Saratoga Convention resolved that 'we "The Saratoga Convention resolved that 'we now take our ground distinctly on the principle that all territory of the United States must henceforth be free territory, and all States hereafter must come in as free States.' The Whig Convention simply declared that they were forever released from all obligations to admit into the Union any State which sanctions or permits Slavery'—referring to the obligations involved in the compromises which are now at an end. The Anti-Nebraska Convention marches into the very heart of Free Soil, and takes everlasting possession; the Whig Convention simply fell back from the prestrated compromises upon neutral ground, prostrated compromises upon neutral ground, not committing itself to any specific principle in regard to the admission of new States, but holding itself at liberty to deal with each case on its

The Louisville Journal concurred with the

onservative Courier and Enquirer.

"We said, on the day of the meeting of the Convention, that if it should, instead of being satisfied with resolving against the Nebraska bill and in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, go on to pledge its party in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and against the admission of any more slave States into the Union, we should feel no interest whatever in the result of the approaching election in the State of New York. The resolutions, it must be acknowledged, are strongly Anti-Slavery in their tone, but we are glad to see that they do not embrace any pledge to go either for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, for the abolition of Slavery in the District, or against the future admission of slavery in the States. A Mr. Milliken offered a resolution taking radical ground against the Fagitive Slave Law, but it was received with hisses and loud ories of 'withdraw!' withdraw!' and he was compelled to withdraw it. This conservative Courier and Enquirer.

was an excellent indication. As for the abolition of Slavery in the District, no allusion what the property in the District no allusion what to by Mr. Lynch and Mr. Cook. The resolutions were then passed.

The resolution no Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration on Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration on Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration on Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration on Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration of Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration on Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration on Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration on Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration of Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration of Saturday, and he will be have and preside in my place at the Jerry resource clebration of Saturday. Anti-Nebraka Democratic place in the Mr. Cook. The resource and preside in my place at compromise released them from its obligations, but the New York Whig Convention have not said in any of their resolutions, and we trust their party in New York will never say, that they will oppose the future admission of any slave States.

"On the whole, there is quite as much moderation in the resolutions of the New York Whig Convention, as we anticipated. We hope and believe that the nominees of the Con-vention will be elected."

healing process, the pressure of the Anti-Slavery Sentiment in New York was too strong. The Whig platform was below its demands, and the candidates placed upon it found it necessary to jump upon a higher one. The Convention assumed a position of armed neutralipeople of the State.

The following committee was appointed to and active hostilities. In reply to letters adty: the candidates pledged themselves to open dressed to candidates by the Committee of the Saratoga Convention, they promptly and emphatically affirmed their determination to carry out its resolves. They put themselves distinetly upon high Anti-Slavery ground, and pledged themselves to the Maine Liquor Law. The result was, their adoption by the Anti-Nebraska State Convention, and the Temperance Convention: while Mr. Clark, the Gubernatorial candidate, received not only the nomination of these Conventions, but that of the Re

publican and Free Democratic Conventions. As might have been expected, this conduc of Mr. Clark and his associates has given umbrage to the Conservative Whig press, which had found so much comfort in the non-committalism of its State Convention. The New York Courier and Enquirer, after showing, in the paragraph above quoted, the difference between the Syracuse and Saratoga Conventions.

"Here certainly is a broad interval. And yet every man of the Whig ticket, at the invitation of 'W. C. Bryant and John Jay. mittee,' is willing to leap it, and does leap i The Governor leaps it 'fally and cordially the Lieutenant leaps it 'to the fullest extent the Lieutenant leaps it 'to the fullest extent;' the Canal Commissioner leaps it 'with unqualified assent and approval;' and the State Prison Inspector comes down upon the Saratoga concern, not only with 'hearty approbation and endorsement,' but with the round assertion that he 'can stand on no other platform than that which has for its object the overthrow of that institution that holds it to be right to enslave any class of my fellow, men.' enslave any class of my fellow-men.'

"Now, how is this? A week ago we saw

four men erect and smiling on the Whig plat-form; they moved about as if they were per-fectly at home there, and they were greeted fectly at home there, and they were perfectly at home there, and they were greeted on all sides as Whig platform candidates. We now look again, and they are gone. They have jumped away. At a bound they have leaped clear of everything from Syracuse to Auburn. Albany Argus loftily remarks:

"If, as is rumored—with what foundation we are not aware—the Softs have it in contemplation to withdraw, in whole or in part, their ticket, so called; if they choose, to avoid a show of their utter weakness at the polls, thus to disband an organization which exists only in name; and if their committee desire and conclude to throw up their commissions, it is a matter with which Democrate have no wish or right to interfere. So, on the other hand, if they prefer to keep their ticket in the field, for the benefit of the Whigs, it is an affair which, if not exclusively their own, they and the Whigs must estite among themselves. Domocrats have no terms to offer, nor can they entertain overtures having in view the consummation or avoidance of the one or the other result. Most assuredly, if the Softs disband, they must do it with their own free will and accord. They must surrender unconditionally, or not at all."

Meantime, the old Whig organization has its own tribulations. As we showed last week, the resolutions adopted by the Whig Convention at Syracuse committed the Party to no specific action on the Slavery Question. Such was the opinion of the New York Express, Commercial, and the Courier and Enquirer. Conservative Whiggory was entirely satisfied with indignant denunciations of the past aggressions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no attempt was grossions of Slavery, so long as no

it seems, it is otherwise.
"A turbid eddy, like that at Auburn, a col-"A turbid eddy, like that at Auburn, a col-lection of atoms 'multiform and mix,' whirled about in empty space by their own levity, or jostling together by numberless points of re-pulsion, and tossed with all their officious pro-jects and airy predictions, is not the place for the candidates of the great Whig party of New York to cast their fortunes in. They have made a mistake in thinking so."

The New York Commercial Advertiser follows this up with an article, in which it entreats Messrs. Clark, Raymond, & Co., to re-trace their steps, to fall back upon the Whig platform, unless indeed "they are indifferent to the support of the conservative portion of the Whig party."

It is clear that these papers will telerate no

nction that will interfere with a union between Northern and Southern Whigs. What practical course they propose, remains to be seen.
They, and the Conservative Whigs they represent, agree with Mr. Bronson and his friends in their views of State policy generally, and in National politics. They are opposed to the Maine Law: so is he. They are opposed to the agitation of the Slavery Question: so is he. They are opposed to any movement dis-turbing the Fugitive Act: so is he. They are in favor of appropriations by the Federal Government to steam company monopolies: so are his friends. They despise the Administration: so does he. Though Coneral Government to steam company monopolics: so are his friends. They despise the Administration: so does he. Though Conservatives, as they all are, there is no reason why they should not unite. How the Courier and Enquirer, and papers of that class, can support the radical Mr. Clark, against the conservative Mr. Bronson, is one of the mysteries of New York STATE POLITICS.

Albany, Sept. 29.—The State Central Committee of the "Hards" and adjourned and adjourned.

No proposal for a fusion was received from the "Softs," whose Central Committee was in session when the "Hards" adjourned.

The "Softs," Committee waited on Governor Segment. the conservative Mr. Bronson, is one of the mysteries of New York politics.

THE ADMINISTRATION STATE CONVENTION

A State Convention, calling itself Democratic, met at Lowell, Massachusetts, on the
28th of September. Only 146 out of 225
towns were represented. The Convention was
purely an Administration affair, got up chiefly
by office holders, and controlled by them. No
leading Anti-Nebraska man was present
still them.

were passed in opposition to those adopted by the Administration meeting, held a few even-ings before, and embodying the principles of the old Native American Party. Fervent ches were made, and the meeting adjourn ed at a late hour. Good order prevailed, the opponents of the proceedings having resolved, we suppose, to return good for evil.

> OHIO POLITICS. CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: It is clear, that had the candidates selected by the Convention continued to stand upon this platform, and this alone, Southern Whig sentice that the chances of holding a Whig National Convention, with a full representation from the South, would have multiplied. Unfortunately for this bealing process the warsness of the Apri Sle they polled nearly as many votes as all the county townships combined. This Ward has only about 400 Democratic voters, but they polled 700 votes at this primary election. By this kind of fraud the ticket was put in nemination. George H. Pendleton and William S. Groesbeck are the candidates for Congress. They will be opposed and beaten by J. Scott Harrison and Timothy C. Day. With Mr. Harrison's course in Congress your readers are acquainted. I enclose Mr. Day's manly letter, which your readers will read with interest. Mr. Day was formerly editor of the Enquirer, and is a talented man. He has opposed the Nebraska scheme from the start, and will receive the united support of all the opponents of the Administration. Mr. Disney was a candidate for representation. the Administration. Mr. Disney was a candidate for renomination in this district, but was beaten by Pendleton. Only one of the four from this State who voted for the Nebracka bill, (Mr. Olds,) has been able to secure a reomination.

The following Domocrats, who voted again

the bill, have been renominated by their party. viz: Andrew Stewart, Wm. D. Lindsley, H. H Johnson; but they now exhibit a disposition to acquiesce in the matter, and adhere to the support of the Administration; so they are not supported by the Republicans—they believing, with Wilmot, that no person maintaining an alliance with the present Administration can be relied on. The only Democratic member of the last Congress from this State who holds or to his Anti-Nebraska faith, is M. H. Nichols of the fourth district, who was rejected by the Old Line party, and is now the independent candidate against Dr. Dorsey, the Nebrasks

candidate. In the fifth (Toledo) district, the Democrati candidate and convention have been compelled to take Anti-Nebraska ground; but they support the Administration, and the Republicand have nominated Richard Mott as their candi

member of Congress two years ago.

In the ninth district, Cooper Th. Watson, of Seneca, is the candidate. He has been an active member of the Free Democracy hitherto, and was our candidate for Attorney Gener-

al last year. In the eighteenth district, Hon. B. F. Leiter formerly Democratic Speaker of the Legisla-ture, and President of our Anti-Nebraska State Convention, has received the Republican nomi-In the tenth district, Mr. Taylor, the White

a more progressive man, is renominated. Mr.
Taylor voted right on the Nebraska question,
but voted against the repeal of the Fugitive
Slave Law, and voted in 1850 for the Compro-

	ing is a list of t	he Congressional te :
Districts. 1—Hamilton 2—Hamilton 3—Butler 4—Auglaize 5—Lucas 6—Adams	Anti-Nebrasia. Timothy C. Day *J. S. Harrison *L. D. Campbell *M. H. Nichols Richard Mott	Nebraska. G. H. Pendleton. W. S. Groesbeck. C. Vallandigham. G. V. Dorsey. H. S. Commager.
7-Greene 8-Clark	*Aaron Harlan Benj. Stanton	Benj. Hinkson.
9—Crawford 10—Ross	C. T. Watson O. F. Moore	J. S. Piants. J. W. Davis.
11—Fairfield 12—Franklin	C. V. Culver S. Galloway	Lot Smith. *E. B. Olds.
13-Richland 14-Wayne	J. Sherman	*W. D. Lindsley. *H. H. Johnson.
15-Knox 16-Musking.	*W. R. Sapp *E. Ball	Wm. Dunbar. Wm. Galligher.
17—Belmont 18—Stark	C J. Albright Benj. F. Leiter.	Daniel H. Wire. E. Spalding.
19—Cuyahoga 20—Ashtabula	*Edward Wade	Irad Kelly. Eusebius Lee.
21—Columbi'a		*Andrew Stewart.

Those marked thus * are members of the pre-The prospect is, that all, or nearly all, the Anti-Nebraska candidates will be triumphant.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Syracuse, Sept. 29.—The American Anti-Slavery Society met at the City Hall at ten o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The attendance is quite full, and consists of men of all parties. A

quite full, and consists of men of all parties. A series of resolutions was reported.

Messrs. Garrison, May, Pryne, and Gerrit Smith, discussed the question whether the Federal Constitution, legitimately interpreted, legalized Slavery.

Mr. Garrison remarked that it was a singular Union when, if a Liberty Convention should assemble in a slave State, they would all be lynched.

Recess till two p'elock

lynched.

Recess till two o'clock.

It is proposed to call a Republican Mass Convention at Utics, to revise the nominations and perfect the organization of the party.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Gerrit Smith were engaged nearly the whole afternoon in discussing the question as to whether Slavery was recognised in the Constitution.

The hall was crowded, and the excitement was intense.

was intense.

Addresses are expected in the evening, from
W. Wells Brown, C. Lenox Remond, Lucy
Stone, Mr. Snodgrass, and others.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the rescue
of Jerry.

NEW YORK STATE POLITICS

Seymour.

He said that in view of the character of the Whig nominations, he would withdraw his decleration.

Another fugitive slave case is before Mr. Commissioner Ingraham, of Philadelphia, whose huge loyalty to the South caused him once to pack off to the region of chains and whips a wrong man. A sharp look-out must be kept upon the doings of this "Democratic" Commissioner. ommissioner.
The negro claimed in the present instance

named Henry Massy, the "property" of Frank-lin Bright, Queens county, Md. He was ar-rested at Harrisburg, Pa. The District Attorney, J. O. Vandyke, appeared for the claimant, and D. P. Brown and W. A. Jackson for the

and D. P. Brown and W. A. Jackson for the fugitive.

W. E. Lynch, of Kent Island, Queen Anne county, Maryland, swore to Bright's ownership of the chattel in question. It seemed, however, that the negro was left by the father of the claimant, Franklin Bright, to his brother, Joseph Bright, who died last summer, leaving a will, but the negro was not specified in it, and the estate is not yet settled. Wm. Birly, a Deputy Marshal, who assisted to seize the chattel, testified that the chattel said he was a chattel, or, in other words, owed service to chattel, or, in other words, owed service to Bright. Commissioner Ingraham this time was in no extra hurry to pack off the chattel, and required an affidavit from the chattel of the facts which it relied on, and, on the sffida-vit being made, postponed the further hearing until Monday. The trial was quietly conducted-but two black persons present, and but few whites. Virtue, Liberty, and Independence, is the motto of Pennsylvania!
N. Y. Tribune, 27th ult.

Steamer City of Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, SEPT. 26.—The steamer City of Philadelphia was running ten knots per hour, the weather very dark and raining. At 10 o'clock at night she struck on Cape Race, backed off, and ran aground at Chance Cove, about seven miles north of Cape Race. She lies in three fathoms water, with a hole in her bot-

She commenced to leak immediately after backing off from Cape-Race, and it became necessary to run her ashore to save the lives of the passengers, the water having risen so high that it was rapidly extinguishing the fires. The excitement among the passengers, as the water was found to be rapidly gaining on them despite all their efforts to relieve her, was very great, and when she grounded it was a most happy relief to the six hundred souls who were crowding her decks.

The telegraph company's steamer took off the passengers, and landed them at St. John's, and then returned to the Philadelphia, to render the state of the passengers.

assistance in saving the baggage, cargo, &c. The cargo is valued at \$300,000, and is all in the lower hold, much damaged. At the latest accounts, but little hopes were entertained of saving the vessel.

Cooper and McMichael Correspondence. PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 25 .- The correspondence between Senator Cooper and Morton Mc-Michael, Esq, will be published in the North In the eighth district, the Republicans have nominated Hon. Benjamin Stanton, a Whig member of Congress two years ago. correspondence was conducted by Mr. Connolly, who stated that in prosecuting the correspondence further it might be inconvenient to do it here, and desired to know when and where it would suit his convenience to receive a fur

ther message.
After consulting his friend, Mr. McMichael replied that he was unable to perceive that Mr. Cooper had any right to invite him to receive a hostile message, and he could not by his exam-ple acknowledge himself, as a public journalist, personally responsible for strictures on public affairs, which he claimed the right to comment upon freely and frankly.

The Yellow Fever at the South COLUMBIA, S. C., SEPT. 25 .- There were five deaths at Augusta, on Saturday, from the fever, notwithstanding the reduced population of the

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 25.—The deaths on Saturday from fever were fourteen, and on Sun-day eighteen. Mr. Bingham, the operator in the telegraph office, is recovering, and will soon be at his post again.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.—The number of deaths in the Charity Hospital, of yellow fever, during the past week, was one hundred and

Riot between Protestants and German Catholits-Blood Spilt, &c. CINCINNATI, SEPT. 28.—A serious riot occurred last night in the Twelfth Ward, between a
party of Protestants and German Catholics,
which has caused much exoitement in the city,
and it is feared may lead to further troubles in
that and other sections of the city.

The difficulty originated in an attempt to orgraping a Protestant School in the

ganize a Protestant Sabbath School in the neighborhood, which was forcibly resisted by neighborhood, which was forcibly resisted by the German Catholios residing in the vicinity. They attacked and took possession of the house which had been rented for the purpose, and threatened death to any person who should at-tempt to organize a Sabbath School there. The police interfered and seized the ringlead-ers, but, before it was suppressed, three persons were seriously wounded by pistol shots.

The Cholera at Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 26. - The cholera ha greatly abated since Saturday. On Sunday there were thirty-eight deaths, on Monday twenty-seven, and to-day up to noon but nine deaths. The panic has entirely subsided. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 26 .- The total number of deaths to-day by cholera has been thirty. There is a considerable decrease in the number of new cases.

The Reciprocity Treaty. QUEBEC, SEPT. 26.—Secretary Marcy has replied by telegraph to the Canadian Government, that the Reciprocity Treaty cannot take effect, as regards Canada, until further legislation takes place in England and all the colonies interested.

Later from Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 24. - The latest ac-New Orleans, Sept. 24.—The latest accounts from the expedition of General Alvares represent it as progressing finely. The insurgents had reached and entered Yutila, from which they would proceed to Chancingo.

There were rumors prevailing in Mexico, that Santa Anna would not battle with Alvarez, but that he would abdicate as soon as the insurgents approached the city.

Judge Bronson and the Maine Law ALBANY, N. Y., SEPT. 23.—A correspondence has taken place between Judge Bronson, the Hard-Shell candidate for Governor, and Mr. E. C. Delavan, the great Temperance leader, upon the liquor traffic. It has been withheld from the public. The Judge, in his letter, is for amending the license law, but is decidedly against any prohibitory law.

Condition of the Banks. NEW YORK, SEPT. 25 .- The report of t condition of the city banks for the present week shows an increase of loans to the extent of \$456,000, a decrease of specie to the extent of \$1,551,800; decrease of circulation of \$18,000, and of deposits of \$1,529,000.

Emigration into Kansas.

Emigration into Kansas.

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned to this city from Kansas, where he has been ever since the passage of the Territorial Government bill, that, so far, no slaves have been carried into the Territory, though many Arkansas and Missouri slaveholders and other Southern States citizens have taken up "claims" there. Up to a very recent period, the Southern settlers greatly outnumbered those from Northern States, who were going in there. Now, however, the tide seems to have changed. According to the views of this intelligent and usually well-informed gentleman, ere the next Presidential election comes off, Kansas will have formed her State Constitution, and will be knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the Union as a State.

Maine Law in Vermont.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has decided that the submission of their prohibitory liquor my man."

The following ticket, reported by the Nominating Committee, was adopted:

For Governor, William Goodell, of New York; Lieutenant Governor, Austin Ward, of Oneida: Canal Commissioner, John C. Harrington, of Oswego; State Prison Inspector, William Shapcott.

Supreme Court of Vermont has decided that the submission of their prohibitory liquor law to the people, to decide by vote when it should go into effect, did not render it invalid, but that it was a very proper mode of settling the question. The Supreme Courts of other States, it will be remembered, have decided the reverse of this; that is, that laws submitted to a vote of the people are illegal, on the ground that I amile the submission of their prohibitory liquor law to the people, to decide by vote when it should go into effect, did not render it invalid, but that it was a very proper mode of settling the question. The Supreme Courts of other law to the people, to decide by vote when it should go into effect, did not render it invalid, but that it was a very proper mode of settling the question. The Supreme Courts of other law to the people, to decide by vote when it should go into effect, did not render it invalid, but that it was a very proper mode of settling the question. The supreme Courts of other law to the people, to decide by vote when it should go into effect, did not render it invalid, but that it was a very proper mode of settling the question. The supreme Courts of other law to the people, to decide by vote when it should go into effect, did not render it invalid, but that it was a very proper mode of settling the people are law to the people, to decide by vote when it should go into effect, did not render it invalid, but that it was a very proper mode of settling the people are law to the people, to decide by vote when it should go into effect, did not render it invalid, but that it was a very proper mode of settling the people are law to the peo ground that Legislature their legislative powers.

Election of an Episcopal Bishop. PROVIDENCE, SEPT. 27. - The Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Clarke was this morning elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for this diocese, by a great majority of both orders. The Convention then adjourned sine

Wm. B. Shepperd was elected Mayor of Louisville on Saturday, by a majority of nearly 1,000 votes. He is represented to have been the "Know Nothing" candidate, and it was not known that he would be supported for the office until after the opening of the polls.

The steamer Malta was sunk a day or two ago in the Ohio river, near Paducah. Twenty-five deck passengers perished.

Our readers will remember the rescue re cently, at Salem, Ohio, of a slave belonging to one Robinson, of Memphis, Tenn. It seems that when the affair became known at Memthat when the affair became known at Mem-phis, a public meeting was held, at which Mr. S. P. Bankhead presided, and a committee of ten prepared resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The substance of these was, that un-less the city of Cincinnati shall publicly repu-diate the action of the people of Salem, the people of Memphis will do their utmost to break off all commercial relations with that city. All slaveholding States are exhorted to do the same. slaveholding States are exhorted to do the same.
Unlucky Cincinnati!—New York Tribune.

From Havana and Key West-Arrival of Gen BALTIMORE, SEPT. 29.—Havana letters, re Dudley, contain but little news of interest, being mainly devoted to the accounts of the reception of General Concha, the new Captain General.

Great enthusiasm appears to have been man ifested. General Pezuela, after receiving and escorting his successor to the Palace, retired to en to the Audiencia, to take the oaths, in the carriage presented to him by his admirers. Orders have been given to place the cells of the Moro, the Cabanos and other forts, in a complete state of repair.

Important Decision. The two Buchanans and Grant, who wer indicted by the Grand Jury of Chicago, for kidnapping an alleged slave, have been dis-charged by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, on habeas corpus. The Chicago Journal says that the Chief Justice decides that the prisoners have been unlawfully de-tained, that the power of attorney given by the owner of the slave was sufficient to arrest him without the assistance of the officers of the law, and that they had a perfect right to use whatever weapons they found it necessary to employ, in securing that arrest.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The telegraph reports the arrival yesterday of two European steamers—the Alps at Boston, and the America at Halifax. The latest dates from Liverpool are to the 16th inst.

The accounts of the harvest in England and on the Continent continue to be most satisfac-

The cholera was raging at London with great virulence. There had been 4,000 deaths during the three weeks ending on the 8th inst.

The London Morning Post discredits the charge made against Mr. Soulé, of having been connected with the late insurrection at Madrid.

from the East is the sailing, on the 4th inst., of the expedition against the Crimea. It was expected to reach Sebastopol about the 10th.

The war vessels and transports of the expedi-tion number some seven hundred, and convey an army of 74 000 men.

The total destruction of the forts of Bomar-sund, and the departure of the French troops

sund, and the departure of the French troops for France, is confirmed. The fleet has gone from Ledsund to Narga.

Count Cromini entered Bucharest on the 6th, at the head of 400 Austrian troops.

Although Austria does not consider the rejection of the four conditions on the part of Russia as a casus belli, she still looks upon the guarantees demanded by the Western Powers as the only besis of a durable peace; and will, at the same time she maintains an armed near at the same time she maintains an armed neutrality, neglect no opportunity of urging Russia

to accept.

Intelligence from Vienna, to the 9th instant. Intelligence from Vienna, to the 9th instant, states that Megendorff had transmitted to the Emperor letters of recall, and was about to return to St. Petersburgh.

The London Daily Times publishes a letter, which states that the Prussian Government has addressed a circular to all its envoys at the secondary German Courts, telling them that

although, for the sake of peace, it supported at St. Petersburgh the four points insisted upon by the Western Powers, yet it does not think that they are indispensable in a German point of view. The King cannot recommend the German allies to accede to the four conditions German alites to accede to the rour conditions in such a manner as to incur on their account expenses and obligations not commanded by the spirit and aim of the Austro-Prussian Convention. The King further hopes that the Emperor of Austria will take this view of the Emperor of Austria will take this view of the case, and adhere to it as becomes a German prince. He hopes, moreover, that the Emperor, seeing that his States are guarantied against attack from the side of Russia, will abstain from every act of aggression against Russia, and avoid all complication not necessary for the protection of German interests. This circular has been well received by the people.

On the 1st of September, the Russians completely evacuated Galaw and Ibrail. The navigation of the Danube is now free.

General Krusenstoin has ordered the inhabitants of Odessa to reduce that city to ashes, if the allies should attempt to take it, and then retire to Tiraspool. The proclamation con-

retire to Tiraspool. The proclamation con-cludes thus: "Wo to those who remain behind

cludes thus: "Wo to those who remain behind or attempt to extinguish the fire!"

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—Sales of the week, 41,000 bales of cotton. The quotations are, New Orleans, fair, 6½; middling, 5½; upland, fair, 6; middling, 5½. The demand is moderate, and prices favor buyers.

Breadstuffs.—Western canal flour is quoted at 29s., and Ohio 32s. per barrel. Corn—yellow 33s., white 34s. Wheat—white 9s. 6d. Lard 52s.

Consols closed at 95½ a 95¾.

CONQUEST OF THE CRIMEA.

The Moniteur publishes the following in t form of a letter from Constantinople:

form of a letter from Constantinople:

"The expedition to the Crimea is at length decided on, and Sebastopol" will be attacked. This great decision has been announced to the combined armies, to the East, and to all Europe, by an order of the day of Marshal St. Arnaud, in which the noble ardor of the heroic struggle which is about to be entered on, and the patriotic affirmations of a speedy victory, are expressed with cloquent energy. Russia is to be struck in the very heart of all the ambitious hopes which she nourishes on the East, and which have for a long time threatened the equilibrium of the world.

and which have for a long time threatened the equilibrium of the world.

"Sebastopol is the citadel which shelters a fleet always ready to threaten the Bosphorus—a floating bridge, which, in the idea of the Czar, has long united St. Petersburgh to Constantinople. It is necessary that this fleet should be taken from Russia, in order that the Powers shall no longer have anything but impossibilities in the East, and that the chances even of treason shall be definitively taken from her. It is after long and mature deliberation, that, of all the attacks possible against the Russian possession in the Black Sea, the most formidable has been chosen for the debut. The

fate of arms, it is true, is always uncertain; but, although the season is advanced, and the necessity of preventing the arrival of important reinforcements which the Russian Government is sending to the Crimea, renders it necessary to give to the attack on Sebastopol the proportions of a formidable coup de main—the hope of terminating the war in the East by a single effort, or at least of reducing it to narrow limite, is worth the risk of such an enterprise. It was necessary to postpone to next year the campaign of the Crimea, or to hasten it; the latter plan best suited the policy which was desirous, that the struggle between Russia and the Western Powers should have a dénouement free from all ambiguity for the future; it also better suited the ardor of the chiefs of the combined armies, and the impatience of the soldiers, who were fatigued with a war without combats, and after undergoing eickness found themselves in presence of the empty encampments of an enemy too prudent to wait their approach. It must not be concealed that the enterprise of the Crimea is one of the boldeat of which history makes

their approach. It must not be concealed that the enterprise of the Crimea is one of the bold-est of which history makes mention, since the attack is made with equal and perhaps inferior numbers, on an enemy intrenched behind an enclosure of walls and fortresses.

"But it is in attempting such great exploits that armies maintain and increase their re-

nown; and, moreover, may there not be a mili-tary miracle expected from this élite of three armies, who will rival each other in ardor and bravery—from this combined fleet, where the spirits of old struggles will revive under the form of a rivalry of boldness and heroism?
The greater part of the Anglo-French troops, and 10,000 picked Turkish troops, will be conveyed in two trips of the fleets to the shores of the Crimea, at a short distance from Sebastopol. As soon as the troops shall have been landed, they will be led on to battle, either against the Russian troops, if they should en-deavor to defend the positions which surround Sebastopol, or against the place itself, if the Russians content themselves with waiting for their formidable visitors under shelter of the walls. If Sebastopol be taken, the combine armies will have accomplished a striking feat of arms, which will complete the demoraliza-tion of Russia, and materially facilitate the restablishment of peace. If, on the contrary, the number of Russians present in the Crimea should be more considerable than was supposed—if the town should prolong its defence, and if obstacles should arise, in a few weeks, from the season—if, in short, a strong Russian army should succeed in reinforcing the Crimes the troops would have to re-embark, and the attack on Sebastopol would have to be resumed at the commencement of next spring, under different conditions. To attack the Crimea, is, on the part of France and England, to take a engagement to conquer, and no one can doubt but that the engagement will be kept. To conquer the Crimea at any cost, or to abandon to the Russians the empire of the East—such is the alternative in which Russia has placed he Western Powers. Whatever may be the obstacles to be overcome, the definitive result cannot be doubtful."

A REMINISCENCE.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

In looking over some volumes of the correspondence of General William Irvine, who com manded Fort Pitt some time during the Revo-lution, I was much surprised by the following, from a letter to Col. Depeyster, at Detroit, dated Fort Pitt, August, 1783:

"No fugitive negroes have come into this country during the last nine months, that I have heard of. I will cause the advertisement to be made public; and if all or any of the described negroes can be found here during my command here, the owners may expect they will be sent to Detroit the first proper opporte nity."
This paragraph in the General's letter will

probably surprise you as much as it did me. This voluntary offer of an American General Madrid.

Letters from Madrid to the 7th state that the payment of the Imperial debt will be resumed on the 11th inst.

Instruction of the Superial debt will be resumed on the 11th inst. the payment of the Imperial debt will be resumed on the 11th inst.

of an English officer, manifests an excess of sound that Queen Christina arrived in Portugal on the 3d instant. The confiscation of her property had fairly begun. The Governor of Orodo had seized the coal mines, which formed part of it.

A french loan of 400,000,000 of frances is proposed.

The most important item of intelligence from the East is the sailing, on the 4th inst. of the avoidition against the Crimen It was not an officer of the army should assume such a power within the Territory of Pennsylvania, so soon after the passage of the glorious act for the abolition of Slavery here, is really surprising, and can only be accounted for by recollecting that the military power was supreme here, and that the noble principles of our law had not extended to the officers of the army.

A few weeks after viz. 24 of October, 1783. A few weeks after, viz: 21 of October, 1783, Gen. Irvine left here, and Major Marbury, a Marylander, succeeded to the command; but I know nothing further about the "fugitive ne-

groes."
Though I expect but little good from th slave States, I was pleased to see your notice of the complaints of the injustice of the apporconment of Representatives in South Carolin It seems that the upper counties, which, if jus-tice were done them, woold have one hundred and one Representatives, have only seventy-eight; and the lower counties, which should have twenty-one, have forty-four—that is, the favored region has more than double its share, while the proceribed counties have nearly one-third less members that justice would give

hem.
The extract you give from the South Caro linian is spirited and manly, but I have been too much in the slave States to expect anything more than brave words from that quarter. The more than brave words from that quarter. The slaveholders are so accustomed to rule with rigor there, and all others are so disciplined to submission, that all their convictions of the inequality and injustice to which they are subjected will evaporate in complaints.

Was there one single Cassius M. Clay in each of the slave States, much might be expected from their labors. I have strong hopes of Kentucky; and if there were one man of such talent, energy, and decision, in Western Virginia, that fine region of country would present a new aspect.

DEATH. Died, on the 24th of August, at Garden Val-ley, N. Y., aged 40 years, J. Canx, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio. He was a warm and an effi-cient advocate of Anti-Slavery and other re-

decred to the memory of the Right Rev. George Galberth, late Superintendent of the A. M. E. Zion Church in America. BY REV. J. J. CLINTON See to the grave Superintendent Galbreath de And o'er the bier each weeping virtue bends; Humanity, with honor in her train, And courage formed all dangers to disdain. Sense, which conducted him through every maze

Ye heirs of glory, mourn the generous man, Who ne'er was known to err from honor's plan; Religion at his tomb thy tribute pay, And let each poet pour the tender lay. Blest be the man who, in Freedom's cause, Illum'd mankind, nor erred from reason's laws; Blest be the Superintendent, whose firm and sta plan Studied the noblest interest of man.

Let each one of us honor to his memory pay, Erect the stately marble o'er his grave; And since his deeds in history's page must shine, Exult because a Galbreath was thine. Oct. 5—1t

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICE.

resbyterian Church U. S., will be held in Green field, Highland county, Ohio, on the fourth Thursda (26th) of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. J. R. Gibson, Stated Clerk. Frankfort, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1854.

The next stated meeting of the Synod of the Fre

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED B

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. NEW YORK, March 19, 1852. This is to certify that I have been troubled or almost four years with a choking sensation, some imes so bad as almost to suffocate me. I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. McLane's Cele-brated Vermifuge. I took two teaspoonsfull at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made a thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having bursted. I took the remainder of the oottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I not

foel like a different person. The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years o age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. Me

Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but, Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

A wonderful discovery has recently bee nade by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this ne method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health—as an evidence of which, he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling, constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the erial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and sub-jected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is

for sale at all the Druggists throughout the country.

New York Dutchman, January 14. See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in an-

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187 Send for one copy—just published—Guide to Health and Long Life; or, What to Eat, Drink, and Avoid. Pp. 125. The best work on those subjects ever published. Sold at a price to suit every person. Single copies 374 cents, or four for \$1.

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the Publishers. For full particulars, address

MILLER, ORTON, & MULLIGAN,
Oct. 7—3t

Publishers, Auburn, N. Y.

A WONDERFUL MUSIG BOOK!

was there one single Cassius M. Clay in each of the slave States, much might be expected from their labors. I have strong hopes of Kentucky; and if there were one man of such talting the ent, energy, and decision, in Western Virginia, is that fine region of country would present a new aspect.

My writing now, however, was to say that I was both surprised and grieved to learn that the Daily Era was a heavy tax upon your means. I did not suppose it was very profitable, but I cortainly did hope and believe that it was not a losing concern.

Are we to despair of having a renewal of the Daily? It will be a sore loss to do without it. What is the prospect? I do not ask for a direct reply to myself, but hope that it may suit you to refer to the subject again and again in the Era.

I am too old to take an active part in canvassing for subscribers to the Daily Era, and my income is not sufficient to justify me in offiring to do much for its support, but certainly I would very cheerfully pay for half a dosen Dailies, rather than you should be prevented from resuming its publication.

I really wish that either yourself or some of your active friends would suggest in time some project, by which could be tested the probabilation from resuming its publication.

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I really wish that either yourself or some of your active friends would suggest in time some project, by which could be tested the probabilation of the continuance of the Daily, at least without loss.

I have not offenent to obled you with letters, and would and the First Season / This sin many respects Liberary of Church Musics over issued in any columnation.

This is in many respects the most remarkable collection of Church Music serve issued in any country.

This is in many respects the most remarkable of letter of the basil wit and the sum of the same time. Market over the sum of the same t

Dailies, rather than you should be prevented from resuming its publication.

I really wish that either yourself or some of your active friends would suggest in time some project by which could be tested the probability of the continuance of the Daily, at least without loss.

I have not often troubled you with letters, but, believe me, I have always loved the Erg, and taken a very deep interest in its welfare.

Without the Daily Era during the last essaion. I do not believe the poople would have been roused to a full sense of the iniquity of the legislation, nor would the resistance to that legislation have been so decided, had the Daily Era not been there to watch Northern members with feelbe backbones.

Permit me to suggest that sufficient use has not been made in the Free Soil and Whig papers of the statement of a Democratic paper at Chicago, "that Mr. Douglas made no scoret of his conviction that Pierce's Administration was dead beyond hope of resuscitation."

Yours, respectfully, Nevilla B. Caaro.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, October 2.—No material change to notice in the flour market. Howard Street and City Mills are held at \$7.87. Wheats also of 13,000 bushels—white 72, yellow 73 a 75 cented only the past and press greatest composers of the statement of a Democratic paper at Chicago, "that Mr. Douglas made no scoret of his onviction that Pierce's Administration was dead beyond hope of resuscitation."

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SOUTH AND BURNS.

THE WALTER SCOTT has rendered much of his native country classic ground. Meirose, Dryburgh, Stirling, Dunbarton, and a host of other names, are but spells to awaken our recollections of his glorious verse. There is hardly a ruin that his pen nas not linked to some immortal story.

The Scotchman, and the admirer of Scott's genius—and who is not?—will read with thrilling inverset the account of Mrs. Stowe's tour through the land of the mountain and heather, as given in her SUNNY MEMORIES OF FORBIGN LANDS.

At every change of some new associations start up. SCOTT AND BURNS.

At every change of scene new associations start up, the Roderick Dhu's men before the astociation like Roderick Dhu's men before the astonished Knight of Snowdown.

But if SCOTT delights the imagination, BURNS wins the heart. In the same volumes the reader will find a most hearty and grateful tribute to the "passant bard"—a tribute that will make every Scotchman's blood tingle with honest pride.

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The author has keen wit and genial temper. Full of interest .- Olive Branch. Great originality, and deep dramatic interest .-

Written in a spirited tone.—Am. Citizen. The style is strong, the plot skillful .- State of The "Crowner" of books on the parish .- Sparta A book of great literary merit.—Bangor Whig. A very entertaining book .- N. Y. Day Book. More genius than the Lamplighter .- E. B. Ledger. A good book-a true book.-Norwich Express. A wide-awake, live book .- S. Boston Gazette. It is the book of the day .- Maine Free Press.

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Spring Term, March 28th, 1855.
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adies and gentlemen.
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Popery, Agents who have engaged in the sale of this
work have thus far met with the most flattering success. All who have an interest in the great Questions
that are now being agitated, are respectfully invited
to engage in the sale of this work. Euch agencies
will be given as must meet with the most cordial approval. The work is bound in rich muslin, gilt back
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Address, post paid,
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THE HALLELUJAH;
LOWELL MASON'S NEW WORK BY ANTHONY GAVIN,

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It Contains nearly Eleven Hundred Pieces, A ND is the most extensive collection of the kind over published. It may be considered as the following distinct works brought together in one vol-

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There are tunes in profusion for choirs, and no lack of those which are suited to congregational use. There are tunes of about A COMPLETE TUNE BOOK.

other work.

AN ANTHEM BOOK.

The pages of the Hallelujah contain a sufficient amount of Anthems, Motets, and Set Picces generally, to form of themselves a considerable volume.

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MORE THAN SEVENTY ANTHEMS,

MORE THAN SEVENTY ANTHEMS, besides Chants, &c.
A SINGING SCHOOL MANUAL.
The publishers risk little in claiming that this is the most comprehensive and complete work for classes yet issued. The department termed "The Singing ol," embraces
340 EXERCISES, ROUNDS, GLEES, ETc.,

340 EXERCISES, ROUNDS, GLEES, ETG.,
Thus farnishing an abundance of matter for practice
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time, is what is termed
MUSICAL NOTATION IN A NUT SHELL.
A condensed exposition of the elements of music, intended for such short schools as are confined to ten
or twenty lessons. twenty lessons.

Another new feature is the introduction of

Which are printed in connection with nearly all the tunes, and which must add greatly to its value when used in connection with an instrument or instruments. In some tunes the instrumental accompani-

ments. In some tunes the instrumental accompaniment is added throughout.

In the general characteristics of its music, the Hallelujah may be said to resemble the Carmina Seera more than any of Mr. Mason's previous works, it being of the same practicable and useful character. Yet it is believed that the Hallelujah is far in advance of any of the suthor's previous books, in the real beauty and ease of its melodies and harmonies, as well as the variety of its rythmic forms.

The price of the Hallelujah in Boston or New York will be \$7.50 per dozen, cash. In order to facilitate its examination by teachers and leaders of choirs, we will send a single copy by mail, prepaid, to any such who will remit us staty cents in money or postage stamps.

A new cantata, entitled

A new cantata, entitled

THE PILGRIM FATHERS,

Was prepared by Mr. George Root for the pages of the Hallelujah, but, in order to make room for the immense variety which has been introduced, it was found necessary to omit it, and it is therefore issued in a separate form, at \$2 per dosen; single copies, for examination, 15 cents.

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No. 29 Cornhill, Bosten.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

taw Council mean to say. It is this: 'Your missionaries shall cease to teach our slaves; they shall not preach that we must render to our servants what is just and equal, or they shall be turned out of our country.' In respect to this your committee say: 'Let the missionaries, if they must, discontinue their connection with the schools. Let them remain and preach, so long as they can preach, the gospel in all its application to man's duty. When despotic power interposes to expel them for so doing, let them withdraw!' I fear, sir, that they will not stay there long. The spirit of these recent-We have referred briefly to the late important action of this body on the subject of Slavery. By an arrangement between the Chootaw Nation and the Board, the missionaries assume the management of certain public schools. For a long time, laws were in existence prohibiting the instruction of slaves in these schools, but they are a dead letter. A few years ago, new enactments revived them, and, moreover, provided for the expulsion of all Abolitionists from the Nation—an Abolitionist, in a legal sense, being one who would teach a schools. For a long time, laws were in existence to the allusion which is made in the report to interference in this legislation from neighboring white people. But is it not a very natural supposition that the men of the adjoining States, having laws like these for themselves, have favored their red neighbors and cousins [laughter] with advice on this subject? What is more probable? It is patent as the sky what sort of influence presses upon these Choctaws, and especially on those wealthy half-breeds that hold the power of legislation!

"Has there been, do you say, no influence exerted on the Choctaws from without? We know what power it is, a power more august in a legal sense, being one who would teach a slave to read, or sit with him at meals. Mr. Treat, in behalf of the Prudential Committee, instructed the missionaries to give their countenance to no schools in which these laws were enforced. From time to time, since then, the subject has been before the Board, but a fear of excitement and agitation, which might jeopard the efficiency of its operations, has retrained it from either sanctioning or condemning the action of the Prudential Committee. know what power it is, a power more august than any power of king or emperor, that is watching the progress of that people. Do you not know that if ever they shall come to frame At its late meeting in Hartford, the question was again brought before it, and, after a thornot know that if ever they shall come to frame into a law the doctrine that all men are created equal, and that it is a crime against God to make human beings toil for them without wages, without remuneration, save the more food which sustains their life and makes them capable of labor; do you not know that then the civilization, the Christianity, the name of that Choctaw Nation, is to be extinguished in blood? You know the declared policy of that same power in reference to an island lying at a safe distance from our southern coast; you know what power is committed to resist, in arms ageinst the world, any attempt to abolish slavery on that island; and will that power suffer ough discussion, in which Mr. Reed of Richmond protested, and some conservative members from the North hesitated and dissented. the Board, by an overwhelming vote, adopted resolutions reported by Dr. Dwight, from the Committee on North American Indians, and

finally modified, as follows: "Resolved, That the Board acknowledge, with gratitude to God, the wisdom and fidelity with which, so far as appears from documents which have been submitted to them, the Pru-dential Committee are advising and directing the missionaries among the Choctaws, in con-formity with the principles asserted by them in their correspondence with the missionaries, in their correspondence with the missionaries, reported to the Board in 1848.

"Resolved, That the decision of the Prudential Committee, with the concurrence of the

missionaries, not to conduct the boardingschools in the Choctaw Nation in conform with the principles prescribed by the recent legislation of the Choctaw Council, meets the

legislation of the Choctaw Council, meets the cordial approbation of the Board.

"Resolved, That the commission given by Christ to his disciples, to 'go and teach all nations,' and to 'preach the Gospel to every creature,' which is the warrant of Christian missions, is to be respected and obeyed in all the operations and by all the missionaries of this Board; and that, while our missionaries among the Choctaws are allowed, in fact, to preach the Gospel to all persons, of whatever complex. the Gospel to all persons, of whatever complexion or condition, as they have opportunity, and to preach it in all its applications to human FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, WASHING THRIR racter and duty, they are to continue pa-

We have no room for the many speeches delivered on the occasion, but the remarks of Dr. Bacon will show the principles and spirit of those who advocated the report.

On the outside of to-day's paper will be found the highly interesting and important debate at the late meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which resulted in the adoption of the report and resolutions, severing the connection of the Board with the Choctaw Missions. The question of slavery in this field of missionary labor has for several years been brought to the attention of the Board, and has as often been set aside and deferred, in the hope that some ar-Rev. Dr. Bacon, on coming forward, was received with demonstrations of applause, which were very promptly censured by the President. After expressing his regret that there should aside and deferred, in the hope that some arrangement might be made by which the Board could ease itself more quietly of the slavery difficulty. But the Choctaws, instead of showhave been any cceasion for the President's ceneure, Dr. B. spoke as follows:

"I have felt, sir, a sort of gratification, a se "I have felt, sir, a sort of gratification, a serious gratification, at the remarks of the brother
who has just spoken. I am glad that he has
had an opportunity to say that which, when
reported and published, will be the warrant of
his orthodoxy and soundness on this subject,
when he returns to his home and his field of
labor. I am glad, also, that he has shown by
his remarks how impossible it is for any ingenuity or any rhetoric to find or make a flaw in
the principles and conclusions of the report.

The debate upon the report, which was carried by the decisive majority of 58 to 19, was
protracted and exciting to an unusual degree.

The importance of the decision seemed to be
full y realized on published of the disquesion. the principles and conclusions of the report.

Unconsciously, no doubt, yet really and and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the along the street rossly, the brother has mis been reported to the Board. [Dr. B. here narrated the facts concerning the recent Choctaw legislation, and concerning the connection of the Board with the Choctaw schools]

"In the progress of our missionary work among these Indians, the Gospel has at last which in many cases have been alienated from come into collision with the institution of slavery; or, rather, slavery as a political force has This is not because our missionaries have med and breadth of its application to their hearers. statute-books, laws similar in tone and purport to the one recently enacted, and which we are now considering. Those laws our missionaries have disregarded. Like our Christian brethren in some of our own States, where similar laws exist, they have referred themselves to a higher law—the law of Christ; and freely and without scruple they have taught slaves to read the Word of God. They have hitherto encounwithout scruple they have taught without scruple they have hitherto encountered no serious opposition in so doing. There has been no attempt to molest them, or to put the law in force. I wish I could say as much concerning similar laws in some parts of our own country.

"But now there has been another enactions. The aggregate receipts, for instance, of the year ending July, 1853, were \$305,055; of which but \$18,900 came from the slave States, the

the choctaw Council have, in circot, recfirmed their old laws by this act; and, though the thing has been done in opposition to what we suppose to be the sentiment of the majority of the Choctaw Nation, it is now their law—just as an act of our Congress, though it may have been carried through the forms of legislation in defiance of the known will of a vast majority of the people, is a law, and stands at the law of the land until renealed. This Aw—just as an act of our may have been carried through the roadle legislation in defiance of the known will of a vast majority of the poople, is a law, and stands at the law of the land until repealed. This Choctaw law comes to us from the legislative authority of that nation, and is to be taken as a recent and fresh exposition of their will on the recent and fresh exposition of their will on their children of slaves, shall be taught in or at those schools, by any one connected with them New Jersey in whatever capacity or relation; and if our missionaries do not conform to this law, they are to be expelled from the nation. 'Do we,' asked the brother from Virginia, 'do we, then, lilinois deny the right of a people to employ their own schoolmasters?' By no means! We do not deny that right; but we do deny the soundness lows of the inference which would make it the duty of our missionaries to teach or superintend those schools under a pledge, or with an implied understanding, that they will refrain from teaching slaves or the children of slaves to read the Bible. The brother believes in the right of people to choose their own echoolmasters—does he heliove in the right of the state.

holding sources, standing against \$8,680 from slaveholding communities. Of the aggregate sum — \$305,279 — it would appear that the slave States furnish but little over one-thirty-fourth. slavery, except as it is thrown in our way while we are pursuing our legitimate work; but when it is thrown in our way, then I say we must deal with it, and we cannot avoid it. The question before us is not a theoretical but a practical question. Our missionaries report the facts to the Prudential Committee, and the Committee to us. And what do our missionaries say to us on this subject the property of the committee to us. cance. It shows a steady advance on the part of the great conservative religious bodies of this country, corresponding with that which is observable in our political affairs, in the application of common sense to the solution of the difficulties so frequently presented by the vexatious slavery question. There is nothing like marching right up and calmly facing a question; and the main cause of the trouble from this matter heretofore has been the failure to look at it as we would any other subject, and then dispose of it. Had this been done before, an infinite deal of useless talk and distraction in the church would have been saved. We congratulate the Board, and the vigorous and enlightened body of clergymen who now direct its counsels, upon the anspicious example it has thus set to the world. ries say to us on this subject—those very mis-cionaries who for so many years past have been stigmatized in many quarters as pro-ala-very ministers? They say, with one consent, We cannot retain our connection with these schools on any such conditions as are now pre-scribed. It remains for us to assure them that

we will stand by them.

"Another point in this recent legislation namely, the provision that any one cherishing namely, the provision that any one cherishing abolition, or other fanatical sentiments, shall be expelled from the nation, is, if possible, still more significant. If I thought that in that way we could get a judicial decision as to the precise meaning of the word 'abolitionist,' I should be for having a case under this new law carried at once up to the Supreme Court. Abolitionism! What white man, who uses that word as a term of represed, darge tall what he

taw Council mean to say. It is this: 'Your

very on that island; and will that power suffer the same thing to be done on the frontier of

"These resolutions which the committee have reported are necessary. I would not have any action taken here in deference to the present excited popular feeling about slavery, but we are bound to say that for these last six years the Prudental Committee have managed the Indian missions with Christian wisdom and fidelity. Let us say this, for we believe it. Let us not

dishonor the work by any compromise on such a point as this. Let us say, like Christian men,

a point as this. Let us say, like Christian men, that our missionaries, however they may be con-strained to relinquish the schools, are to stay and preach the gospel faithfully, till force is employed to silence them and turn them out."

From the New York Evening Post.

ing churches, and to throw itself unreservedly

in former years relative to this question.
We have no doubt, so far as the future pros-

perity of the Board is concerned, that its course will be fully warranted. Heretofore, the feel-

ing of discontent among Northern church members, which is thus in a measure done away, has been sufficient to sustain, liberally, a formidable rival to the Board, in the "Ameri-

can Missionary Association." But, even sup-posing the Board not to regain the confidence of those who now uphold its competitor, the renewed efforts of its friends would probably more than make up the deficiency of Southern

contributions.

These contributions are by no means so con

South Carolina North Carolina

8.680

2,316 Tennessee

722 Texas

Adding to the contributions from the free

fourth.

The lesson to be derived from the action

the American Board is of no ordinary significance. It shows a steady advance on the par-

SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR THE WEST .- GOV

under the patronage of the Educational Society.
They are apportioned to Mississippi, Arkaneas,
Indiana, Illinois, &c. The Society has sent out
over four hundred teachers—some having gone
to Oregon, California, and Texas.

12.278

210

California

Minnesota

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, WASHING THEIR

"These resolutions which the committee have

dent of the Milwaukie Sentinel

"We came out from Wesport, some two miles, to the Methodist mission establishment, among the Shawnee Indians in the Territory. We were rather gruffly received, and entertained with suppor, lodging, and breakfast. The church at this mission (?) holds slaves! Good Lord, what inconsistency, what hypocrisy! How are the principles of the holy religion prostituted to the gratification of human pride and arrogance, and the love of dominion, both within and without the church!

"I was informed by a negro of fair intelligence and good mind, who appeared to have charge of the general out-door concerns of the establishment, that they own five slaves—that there is considerable jealousy of feeling toward the Baptist mission, some two miles from them, because they, the Baptists, will not hold slaves; that they have purchased some, and allow them to work out the amount, but do not, in the mean time, regard them slaves; that formerly the 'old gentleman,' Mr. Johnson, in charge at the mission, 'used to feel so too, but now he is as bad as any of them.'

"We found the Missouriane, both up the Missouri river, and since, very kind and obliging. They pretend to have misapprehended the nature and design of this emigrant movement, having been led to consider it as dictated and controlled by the ultra Abolitionists, who were sending and about to send out a lot of Irish and other foreign paupers, as well as the offal of the Northern cities generally, stimulated to prey upon the frontiers, and incite their negroes to insubordination and running away. They appear to be very happy to be undeceived, and even Mr. Malgee himself, author of the famous Westport resolutions, after expressing his profoundest regret for what had then transpired, and the misapprehensions which led to it, kindly extended an invitation to the next party to encamp upon his grounds, on account of superior accommodations for

which led to it, kindly extended an invitation to the next party to encamp upon his grounds, on account of superior accommodations for water and feed for teams.

"It seems to be the universal opinion in Missouri, and, if we may judge by the expression, the almost universal wish, that Kansas will be a free State. The most ultra Slavery Propagandists, and these include Northern men who have become slaveholders, say, if they were citizens of the Territory when the vote is taken, they would vote to exclude Slavery. I am not disposed to place the most unlimited confidence in these assertions. At the same over the Territory, and have lived in it since it was open to making claims, that nine tenths of the whole number of claimants, both from North and South, will vote for Freedom. Kansas is sure to be a free State. Some of the finest portions are held in reservation by the Indians. I am sure I have seen the finest country I ever saw between the Kansas line and this point. These Indian reservations are to come into market by public sale. time we are assured by those who have been over the Territory, and have lived in it since it was open to making claims, that nine tenths of the whole number of claimants, both from North and South, will vote for Freedom. Kanto come into market by public sale.

all Northern men who purpose coming here, come this fall, by all means, if possible. To be sure, the drought has been very severely felt, or more than it has been represented to be; still there are plenty of provisions on the fron-tiers, and the means for getting them up abun-dant. They are not so doar, and will not prob-ably be, as they are East. Flour is now \$4 per 100 lbs, bacon is 10 cents per lb. Cattle are very cheap, and declining fast. I purchased the "best yoke of oxen in this part of the country," so said by every one acquainted with them, for \$100. The same were sold a few weeks since for \$117.50. Prices generally

fully realized on both sides of the discussion : lor Walworth, Rev. Drs. Tyler of Connecticut, Wm. Adams of New York, and Riddle of Mas-sachusetts—the Board has deliberately resolved oupy their claims by the expiration of a contain time, which takes place on the 3d day of October next, they forfeit them. There is no terminated it. He wrote to Mr. Marshall that terminated it. He wrote to Mr. Marshall that to risk its hold on the support of the slaveholdits support on account of its hesitating conduct

Timothy C. Day, formorly connected with the Cincinnati Enquirer, announces himself, in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th, as an independent candidate for Congress in the first district, Ohio. In his published address to the voters of the district, he uses plainness of

speech. We copy the following extracts, which we commend to all Democrats:

"I am an independent candidate, because I cannot stand upon the platform which the political task-masters of the Democratic party are trying to impose upon the masses. As a member of the last National Democratic Convention, which nominated the citizen now acting as Chief Magistrate of this Republic, I cast the only expressed vote against what is known as the Baltimore platform, and which can never with truth be called a Democratic structure. I with truth be called a Democratic structure. I saw how it was made, by whom it was made, and for what purpose; and I cast the vote of my district against it. As I cannot stand upon that platform, especially now that the Nebraska burglary has broken out its best planks, I am an Independent Democrat.

"I am Anti-Nebraska, because I am a Democratical states of the state of the state

"I am Anti-Nebraska, because I am a Democrat. I believe that this Republic was established and is to be perpetuated solely for the uses and purposes of freedom; to believe else, is to impugn the patriotism of its fathers. They plainly saw, and felt with pain, that slavery was a social evil, entirely out of place in a Republic, and they emphatically declared against its extension. They had higher, holier motives, in the formation of this Republic, than the seconity and extension of slavery. If they could have foreseen that within the first century of its formation it was to become, in the hands of a weak President and ambitious party rulers, the mere propagandist of negro slavery, their hopes of the future would have died within them.

"I care not what tests political Popes and is the mere propagandist of the propagandist of the interiman free port. Mr. Marshall, instead of leaving the American traders at liberty to stake advantage of this circumstance, created the American consul, Mr. Cunningham, a temporary collector of the customs for the imperialists, and caused the duties to be paid as here-tofore, which, of course, made the importors his enemies.

Finally, a quarrel arose between Mr. Marshall and his Secretary of Legation, Dr. Peter Parker. A letter was addressed to Dr. Parker by the first part of the misunderstanding between the American merchants and himself concerning the payment of duty on their cargoos. The revenue of fitters of that port, alarmed at the approach of the rebels, ran away, leaving Shanghai for the interim a free port. Mr. Marshall was at Shanghai, courted the American cargoos. The revenue of fitters of that port, alarmed at the approach of the rebels, ran away, leaving Shanghai for the interim a free port. Mr. Marshall was at Shanghai, courted the American cargoos. The revenue of fitters of that paying Shanghai for the interim a free port. Mr. Marshall was at Shanghai, courted the American cargoos. The revenue of fitters of that paying Shanghai for the interim a free port. Mr. Marshall

"I care not what tests political Popes and Councils may enact and demand as the evidences of party fealty. As a Democrat, the cry of heretic cannot prevent me from declaring that I believe slavery to be a great moral and political wrong, and, while I would not interfere with it as a social evil, I will ever war against the investment of its political power by never conthe increase of its political power, by never consenting to its extension one inch beyond where it now exists. The South must be taught, clearly and unmistakably, that SLAVERY HAS NO RIGHTS; that, in a Republic, everything belongs to Freedom; that our public domain belongs to freeze and its collection. longs to Freedom; that our public domain belongs to freemen, and its soil cannot be cursed
with the footprints of slavery; and that 'popular sovereignty' which decrees slavery in the
Territories of this Republic is not republican
sovereignty, and will not be recognized by the
freemen of the North. The question whether
Freedom is established in this Republic, is not
an open one, now to be decided by any kind of
sovereignty; it is a question long since settled
as the foundation stone of our republican Govornment, and cannot be excavated without destroying the whole fabric. * *

"I have been denounced by a servile party
press as a 'traitor' to my party; but, so long
as I am not a traitor to my country and her

press as a 'traitor' to my party; but, so long as I am not a traitor to my country and her free institutions, I am content with the title. I am a rebel to a corrupt Government, as the best men of the past have been in their rebellions against tyranny. When a religious Government claims infallibility for its decrees, and demands blind obedience from its followers, I say, 'God bless the hereties' who are denounced by its councils; and when a political Government becomes corrupt and tyrannical, I say, 'God bless the traitors' who rebel against its authority.'

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—Books, not weighing over four pounds, may be rent in the mail, prepaid, at one cent an onnee any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper. per, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper. If not prepaid, the postage under three thousand miles is one cent and a half, and over three thousand miles in the United States, three cents an ounce.—Washington Star. FATAL ACCIDENT.—A deaf and dumb pupil of the American Asylum was killed by the Bristol train of cars on the morning of the 14th instant. He was walking on the track when the cars hit him. Dr. Jackson was called, but the lad survived only about an hour.

WARSAW, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1854. The Genesee Annual Conference, (Methodist,) composed of the ministers of Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, Genesee, Wyoming, and Allegany counties, closed a session of tendays at Warsaw, Wyoming county, on the 14th instant, Bishop Janes presiding—about 120 ministers being in attendance.

the most insuling exaction ever thrown into the teeth of men possessing the least respect for themselves, the laws of the Creator, and the equal rights of their fellow men; and we hereby exhort our people, as they have oppor-tunity, to follow our example.

2. That the late action of the United States

2. That the late action of the United States Congress, by which the section of the Missouri Compromise prohibiting Slavery in the territory known as Kaneas and Nebraska is repealed, is a flagrant and shameless perfidy to a sacred compact, which, while it abates the obligation of all kindred compromises, we will never cease to oppose by all constitutional means, till its execrable object is defeated.

3. That while we are unalterably opposed to the acquisition or admission of Territories as States into this Confederacy on other grounds than those of the utter and everlasting exclu-

than those of the utter and everlasting exclusion of Slavery, we are equally opposed to the organization of Cuurches or Conferences on other than the same grounds.

4. That in the judgment of this Conferen it is competent for the General Conference so to construe the general rule on Slavery as that it shall prohibit the holding of human beings

in involuntary servitude by the members of our Church; and that the General Conference be requested, at its next session, to declare such construction, and to provide regulations for its application and execution, with the least possible injury to the parties to be affected by

advise our people to follow our example.

6. That on the ground of the want of string gency and definiteness in the resolution of the Troy Conference, this Conference do hereby non-concur in that resolution.—N. Y. Tribune

From the New York Evening Post.

MB. MARSHALL'S CONTROVERSIES IN CHINA. The Times of this morning publishes a vo luminous correspondence—or rather a voluminous portion of a still more voluminous correspondence—between Mr. Marshall, our late Secretary of State, including letters between Mr. Marshall and Commodore Aulick, Comranged from \$60 to \$75. Ponies were in quito active demand among our young bloods from "down East," who paid from \$50 to \$70, which was just about twice the usual prices charged for them. One of our mess was offered a better for them. One of our mess was offered a better gled in a series of quarrels with almost everyone than he saw elsewhere for \$35. But bought body with whom he had any official dealing. wit is the best. Their ponies will be of no use
to them when they get into the country on to answer, and growing impatient of the delay, de-"A very large proportion of the timber sired to proceed to Pekin to present his oreden-tions the streams, open to claims, has undoubt-tials and open a negotiation. He had obtained. law among the equatters, if the claimants do not present themselves and improve and coupy their claims by the expiration of a certain time, which takes place on the 3d day of who then had charge of the East India equad-

plaints of this treatment at great length to Scorretary Marcy, calling it an indignity to him in his efficial character, which it belongs to the Government to redress in a proper manner.

While Mr. Marshall was at Shanghai, occur-

his enemies.

Finally, a quarrel arose between Mr. Marshall and his Secretary of Legation, Dr. Peter Parker. A letter was addressed to Dr. Parker by Mr. Edward Everett; it was opened and read by Mr. Marshall, who then forwarded it to Dr. Parker. This led to an angry correspondence between the Commissioner and his Secretary of Legation; Dr. Parker styling the act an illegal and improper one, and Mr. Marshall justifying himself on the ground that the letter was an official paper. This is quarrel number four. None of these disputes are now of much consequence, nor should we have thought of giving this history of them, except as they illustrate the ill luck of our Government of late years, in habitually sending abroad as its representatives men who, by character as its representatives men who, by character and temper, are not fitted for the charge which

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE MAINE ELEC-

The Hunker Tavern Keeper at Headquar-ters—Something Incredible.—The editor of the Free Press, anticipating the approach of the people upon his encampment, put spurs to his horse, and reached his new Salt River render-vous a little ahead of his compatriots. He de-scribes the character of his new boarding house and his reception thereat under the guise of and his reception thereat, under the guise of

and his reception thereat, under the guise of "a traveller," as follows:

"A traveller called upon the boy in attendance, when the following dialogue took place:
Do you keep any oats?' 'No, sir.' 'Any hay?' 'No, sir.' 'Anything that is good for dinner?' 'No, sir.' 'Any whiskey?' 'No, sir.ec.' 'What the d—l do you keep?' 'Well, stranger, we don't keep them things, but we keep tavern!'"

The only incredible circumstance in this colloquy is, that our friend Ephraim, or, indeed, any member of the defeated party in Maine, should, on riding up to a tavern and naming his wants, inquire for "whiskey," the last thing of all.—Bangor Jeffersonian, Sept. 19.

It is somewhat singular that during the recent raveges of the cholera in our city, the deaths occurred principally in sections where well-water is used by families, though there may have been some exceptional cases. It has been stated that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnati, no porson who was accusted that in 1849, when the disease was rating in Cincinnation of consumers of meats will give a substantial encouragement to their orderors.—Am. Agriculturist, Sept. 13.

Frederick William Joseph Schelling, one of the most distinguished philosophers of the present of

come infected by the percolation of the water into them through the filth of the streets, cesspools, &c.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

AN EXCITING BACK.

ist, composed of the ministers of Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, Genesee, Wyoming, and Allegany counties, closed a session of tend days at Warsaw, Wyoming county, on the 14th instant, Bishop Janes presiding—about 120 ministers being in attendance.

The Conference unanimously adopted a very strong and able report, presented by a committee headed by Dr. Chamberlayne, which will be forwarded in due time to the Tribune for publication. The report concludes with the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

1. Resolved, That obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law is not obligatory; but that, on the contrary, we are bound to spurn it, as a shameless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage even more degrading than that to which it requires our aid in reducing the huntiless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage even more degrading than that to which it requires our aid in reducing the huntiless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage oven more degrading than that to which it requires our aid in reducing the huntiless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage oven more degrading than that to which it requires our aid in reducing the huntiless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage oven more degrading than that to which it requires our aid in reducing the huntiless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage oven more degrading than that to which it requires our aid in reducing the huntiless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage oven more degrading than that to which it requires our aid in reducing the huntiless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage oven more degrading than that to which it requires our aid in reducing the huntiless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage oven more degrading than that to which it requires our aid in reducing the huntiless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage oven more degrading than that to which it requires our aid in reducing the huntiless and wicked attempt to impose on us a bondage oven more degrading than that to whic might be more manageable when the smash-up should come, if come it must, he seized his whip, and used it over the steeds most vigor-ously. They bounded on like the wind, and the light carriage floated in the air behind them, scarcely, if ever, touching the ground. It was a fearful race, the horse of iron sinews against those of nerve and muscle; and the tireless one began to gain parcentible over might be more manageable when the smash the tireless one began to gain perceptibly over the flying pair. The deepest interest centered upon the occupants of the buggy. There was something in the action and attitude of the man, which inspired the beholders with confidence, which seemed to say, "I know what I am about." We could see him turn a little toward the lady occasionally, as if he said, "Keep your seat, Jane, for heaven's sake stay in the buggy, and we shall be safe." But she could not keep still, though she did appear to ould not keep still, though she did appear to try. It was too much to expect of a woman Once she rose; the left hand of her companion was quickly taken from the reins, though the driver dare not turn his eyes, and grasped her dress to bring her to the seat. We could imagine the earnestness of the supplication or command, which bade her be quiet. She yield-ed, sat down, and on the frightened animals

fied, while we were nearly up with them.
In a few moments we should pass them, and the end would come. Again the woman's heart failed her, and with the wildness of de-spair, and the suddenness to prevent interfer-once, she arose, threw her child out upon the ground and leaped immediately after it. The babe rolled over several times on the dusty turf, the lady went through the air had and struck the ground like a stone—neither moved afterwards, while we were in sight. Just at this moment a low hill appeared, behind the road was lost from view from the cars. Here was the solution to the efforts of the driver. He had urged on his maddened coursers in hopes to reach this point, and be separated from the rushing train, and bring them to subjection with his precious wife and child unhurt. Bold hope, and bravely strug-gled for; but vainly. They were no longer with him. He looked around, but the dusty cloud shut out everything behind him. He could not save them now; his own safety was all he could secure. He looked ahead; again he plied the whip with vigor, the brow of the hill was reached, and they passed into the val-ley, where, perhaps, the same skill and brave-ry brought the beasts to subjection which had guided them so admirably in that frightful race. The inmates of the houses which had been passed had witnessed the scene, and of course every aid that could be given to the parties would be rendered. We had nothing then to do but hope that none of them were

THE POWER OF THE PENCE.

The Rev. J. B. Owen, M. A., of Bilston, in the course of a lecture delivered in the Liver-pool Concert Hall, in connection with the place of his destination. Commodore Aulick, who then had charge of the East India squadrou, being informed of the arrangement, countermanded it. He wrote to Mr. Marshall that he wanted the Saratoga for a particular service; that Mr. Marshall's opinion of the propriety of sending a public ship with him to Pekin was not enough; that if Mr. Marshall would show him any instructions from the American Government, by which he was empowered to require the use of a vessel for the purpose, he would comply with them; otherwise, he must decline his request. Mr. Marshall was obliged to submit, for the present, but wrote to Mr. Marcy that he had been treated with gross discourtesy, and suggesting treated with gross discourtesy, and suggesting that he should be furnished with instructions expowering him to demand the use of a public ed and even selfish allowance for housekeeping empowering him to demand the use of a public ship when he found occasion for it.

Commodore Aulick left the station, and was succeeded by Commodore Perry. To that officer Mr. Marshall made another application, desiring that one ship of the squadron should be left at Shanghai, where Mr. Marshall then was, for his protection and that of the property of the Americans at Shanghai, and also to give Mr. Marshall the means of proceeding on his mission. This request was refused by the Commodore, and Mr. Marshall unbosoms his complaints of this treatment at great length to Section 1. some shade of remorse, as he observed—
"Mary, we'n had no holyday sin' we were
wed; and, only that I haven't a penny i' th'
world, we'd take a jaunt to th' village to see

"Would'st like to go, John?" asked she, softly, between a smile and a tear, to hear him speak kindly as in old times. "If thee'd like to go, John, l'll stand treat."

"Thou stand treat!" said he, with half a

sneer; "has got a fortune, wench?"
"Nay," said she, "but I'n gotten the pint o' "Gotten what?" said he.

"Gotten what?" said he.

'The pint o' ale!" was the reply.

John still did not understand her, till the faithful creature reached down a stocking from under a loose brick up the chimney, and, counting out her daily pint of ale in the shape of three hundred and sixty-five threepences, (i. e., £4 11s. 3d.,) put it into his hand, exclaiming.

"Thee shall have the holyday, John."

MUTTON RATHER THAN BEEF—A PLEA FOR SHEEF.—We sincerely wish that the American people would substitute mutton for beef and pork to a much greater extent than they have been in the habit of doing. Mutton is more nutritious and wholesome than beef even, and vastly more so than pork. In fact, the latter ought not to be eaten at all, and especially the fat parts. Where on earth are there so healthy and robust-looking people as the English of all classes? It is not simply the fogs and humidity of their climate which gives them their robust appearance and good looks; for people near them, with a climate almost like theirs, look very differently. So far as meats are concerned, they are mutton-eaters; probably more than half the suimal food consumed in Eagland being mutton. But it is not Merino nor Saxony mutton—nor of the ragged, fence-jumping creatures commonly kept over large districts of the United States. English, Sooth, Wolsh, and Irish mutton is mainly of improved breeds, well bred and thoroughly cared for. These we may have in as high perfection as they, by obtaining the breeds, and bestowing a little pains in their propagation and feeding. We are glad to know that the attention of many of our farmers is turning to that branch of stock, and we trust that the good taste and discrimination of consumers of meats will give a substantial encouragement to their endeavors.—Am. Agriculturist, Sept. 13.

COMPE'S POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY.

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New and Elegant Edition in One Volume!

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has just published

THE POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY OF AUGUSTE COMTE.

Freely translated and condensed by HARRIET MARTIMEAU, in one octave volume of 835 pages, large
type, very superior paper, and in the best style of
Edglish cloth binding. Price \$2.50.

The publisher refers the reading, and especially the
thinking public, to the very elaborate criticisms of
this "Bacon of the XIXth Century," in all the leading Reviews in Europe and America. Sept. 28—3t

HARPER ONE YEAR, FOR ONLY TWO DOLLARS! AND all other periodicals at equally low prices.

See my "Periodical List" for September, now ready, which I shall be happy to mail gratis, and free of postage, to all post paid applicants.

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Aug. 31—5t 130 Fulton street, New York. BOOK AGENTS WANTED,

To circulate in every county in the Union some most rapid selling, popular, and beautifully il lastrated subscription books. A small cash capita required. Apply to HENRY HOWE, 111 Main street Cincinnati. Ohio.

Feb. 16.

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Now IN ITS FIFTH VOLUME, and having already reached a circulation of over 80,000—a newspaper of the largest class, containing fifty-six spacious columns, filled with the current news from all parts of the world, a large amount of Literary and Scientific Matter, Bank Note List and Price Current, and, as a new and valuable feature, each number will hereafter contain two beautifully-engraved portraits of distinguished individuals—is published on the first of each month by J. M. Emerson & Co., 1, 3, 5, and 7 Spruce street, New York, at the unprecedented low price of twenty-five cents a year. A valuable premium book is sent to each person getting up a club; and, in addition, the following rich premiums, amounting to over One Thousand Dollars!

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The third premium, a sewing machine worth

The third premium, a gold watch worth

The fourth premium, a gold watch worth

The fith and sixth, each a gold watch worth

The next too, each a silver watch worth

The next twenty, each such books as they shall

select, at publishers' prices, worth

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE, THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE, Containing 32 large quarto pages, tinted covers, on fine paper, profusely and elegandy illustrated, is published on the 15th of each month, at the low prices of one dollar a year. A splendid premium is sent to each person getting up a club; and, in addition,

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Address
J. M. EMERSON & CO.,
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containing it, we will send both publications one year.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chremic or Nervous Bebillty, Diseases of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered liver or atomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Sunsae, Heartharn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Feverand dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, cheet, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of ovil, and Great Depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

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GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Store,
120 Arch street, Philadelphia.
Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillfel physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of diseases of the liver and leaser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and pleasant. killed or mangled, though the ground of hope

PRILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and

Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofand's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now noticely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN B. CORY, Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

DEAR SIS: I have used your "Hoofand's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly,

Dr. C. M. Jackson.

171 Wood st.

introduce it into every family in the Union.
Yours, truly,
Yo. M. Jackson.
171 Wood st.
These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exoreising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.
Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealers throughout the United States.
For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.
April 1—3taw

BARD & WILSON. BARD & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, of every
description, respectfully call the attention of the
public and Pen Dealers to their recently patented
"ANGULAR NIB" Gold Pens. These pens are pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any other now extant. For sale at the manufactory, northeast corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphia.

THE DIRECT AND FAVORITE ROUTE

White Mountains and Lake Winnipisiogee. White Mountains and Lake Winnipisiogee:

DASSENGERS from points south of New York, by
arriving in that city in time to connect with the
Eastern boats, can reach the Mountains, via Boston,
or more directly by taking the Norwich line of
steamers, connecting directly from Worcester with
the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad trains,
and reach Conway, or the Flume House, at Francenia Notch, or Orawford House, via Littleton, in
twenty-four to twenty-eight hours from New York.

This line is the most direct, connecting with each
of the public houses in the Mountains; requires much
less tracelling by stages to visit the various points of
interest; connects directly with the steamer on the
lake; affords a choice of three routes into the Mountains; and passes through the most interesting and

lake; affords a choice of three routes into the Mountains; and passes through the most interesting and picturesque section of New Hampshire.

For further particulars, apply to E. S. Martin, Norwich Steamboat Office, New York, or on board the boats; at Worcester and Nashua Ticket Office, Worcester; or to C. H. White, Scollay's Buildings, Boston.

JAMES M. WHITON,
Aug. 24.

Superintendent pro tem. CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-MENT.

THE above Establishment is now commencing

A seventh session.

The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from year to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the demands of the public far exceeded our power to accommodate them. The increasing rapidity and proportion of cures, from year to year, induces the subscriber to believe that his enlarged experience and contextualities for treatment give facilities to the invaportunities for treatment give facilities to the inva-drarely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a suc-ess and rapidity of cure believed to be surpassed by one. [May 22.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D.

GEORGE W. JULIAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Centreville,
Indiana,
WILL attend to the securing and collecting of
claims, and all other business intrusted to his
care, in the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Henry,
Union, and Fayette, and ir the Supreme and Federal
Courts at Indianapolis. NORCROSS'S PLANING MACHINE.

MY Rotary Planing Machine has just been decided not to infringe the Woodworth Machine, by the Supreme Court of the United States, and I am now prepared to sell rights to use in all parts of the United States. This Machine gives universal satisfaction It obtained a Medal both in New York and Boston over the Woodworth Machine, after a trial of three weeks.

Lovell, Feb. 14, 1854.

DROPSY, CANGER, TETTER, FISTULA DROPSY, CANOER, TETTER, FISTULA,
AND Discusses of the Genital Organs, removed it
An incredibly short time. Invalids afflicted with
the above complaints can be successfully treated a
No. 86 Broadway, between Second and Third streets
cast side. Office hours from ten to twelve o'cleck.
Drs. WHITTEMORE and STOCKWELL,
Dec. 22.

LARD OIL, STAR AND ADMINTINE CANDLES.

NO. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free fron gelatine, manufactured for fine machinery, wool lens, and solar lamps.
Star and Adamstine Candles, full weight and prime quality, warranted to stand the climate of California

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FOWLERS, WELLS, & CO., Phrenologists and Publishers, 231 Arch street, below Seventh, Philadelphia, furnish all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, Magnetism, and Phonography, wholesale and retail, at New York prices. Professional examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, day and evening. Cabinet free.

Having been ten years in the constant practice of his profession in this city, and having free access to the models and records in the Patent Office, as well as to its library, and the "Congressional Library," he flatters himself that he can in all cases give perfect satisfaction to those who may place business in his hands.

March 29—eow office on F street, opposite the Patent Office. CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD!

THE DIME,

A BEAUTIFUL illustrated Monthly; Twenty columns of reading matter; ten or more engravings; a Song, words and music; an Original Tale; a column of beautiful Poetry; Department of Agriculture, Mechanics, Domestic Economy, Manners, Science, etc.; Editorials and Amusing Miscellany in overy number, and all for Ten Cents a Year?

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Ten Cents a Year!

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To the persons sending the five largest clubs, five Oil Paintings, valued at \$509, \$300, \$200, \$100, and \$50; to the next five, books or other articles, at \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10 and \$5; to the next five, books or other articles, at \$40, emiums of one to five dollars value; and suitable premiums to all persons sending clubs of ton or more—or, in lieu of the premiums, a commission of ten per cent., or eleven copies for one dollar.

or, in lieu of the premiums, a commission of ten per cent., or eleven copies for one dollar.

THE DIME is intended to be entirely moral and unobjectionable; avoiding all subjects of a sectional, partisan, or sectarian character. Giving facts rather than opinions, it aims to be of the greatest use and benefit to all, giving offence to none, and becoming everywhere a cheerful and welcome visiter.

Address, with post office, county, and State, postpaid,

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Sept. 14—4t

No. 11 Spruce st., New York. E. BOWMAN.

No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass., MPORTER of French and German Toy Watche Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jewelry; also, Wholesale Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewing Silk, &c. All orders promptly attended to. YOUNG & CARSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
No. 77 Exchange Place, Beltimore,
KERP constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, which they offer on the most favorable
Baltimore, Jan. 15. R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D. SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30. A CHARMING BOOK.

A CHARMING BOOK.

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forded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it.

Lately published — Little Susy's Six Birthdays; Flower of the Family; Week's Delight; Mary and Florence; Leila on the Island; Leila at Home; Leila in England; The Wind Spirit and the Rain Goddess; Legends of Brittany; and many other new books for children, at

HAZARD'S,
Feb. 27. 178 Chestnut st., opposite Masonic Hall.

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GOODS.

L. C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Des J & C. BERRIAN, Importors and Wholesale Deal-ors in Housekeeping Hardware and Fancy Goods, 601 Broadway, New York. Cutlery, Silver, and Pla-ted Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britannia Ware, Composition, Enamelled and Iron Hollow Ware, Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods, Bathing Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c. Our stock has for years past been equal to and now surpasses in variety and extent any similar establish-ment in the country, and will be sold at prices defy-ing competition.

ing competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buying.

J. & C. BERRIAN,

March 13—1y

601 Broadway, New York. IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

March 13—ly

601 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

H AVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millatones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good reasons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick-blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents apiece.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yleld, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace,

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missourl.

St. Louis, Missourl, April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Midstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—Iy

SILAS R. DULIN. June 9-1y SILAS R. DULIN.
PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPA-

WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Madison, Wisconsin.
COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to such claims as are marked "Gone West," &c., against persons residing in any of the Western States. Address as above, post paid.

Jan. 8

S. P. CHASE.

F. BALL

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsellors at
Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the State
Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courts of
the United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme Court
of the United States at Washington.

Jan. 5

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE.

descriptions of character, day and evening. Cabinet May 22—1y

Z. C. ROBBINS,

Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents,
Washington, D. C.,

WILL make Examinations at the Patent Office, or baconts which have been rejected at the Patent Office, or before the Commissioner of Patents, or before the Appellate Court; in which line of practice he has been successful in procuring a great number of very valuable patents.

He will prepare new specifications and claims for the re-issue of patents previously granted on imperfect descriptions and claims.

Applications for extensions of patents, either at the Patent Office, or to be read in court.

In all cases of litigation on the subject of patents, he will prepare the cases for the legal profession, explain the acientific and mechanical principles involved, and the application of the law thereto.

How will also give opinions and advice as to the value and validity of patents, and all other matters pertaining to the patent, and all other papers required for securing or transferring patent property.

Having been ten years in the constant practice of his profession in this city, and having free access to the Lung is unknown.

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE,

No. 8 Bond street.

Under the charge and contrel of Guilferd D. Ranberry and part treatment of all chronic diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by Dr. Sanborn's new system of inhal and the readward and the charge and the treatment of all chronic diseases, no medicing and Throat, by Dr. Sanborn's new system of inhal and the case of the Lungs of the Lungs and Throat, by Dr. Sanborn's new system of inhal chronic diseases, no medicing of any kind is given into the stomes, and in treatment of all chronic diseases, no medicing of any kind is given into the subscription in the chird is given for the readward in continuous treatment of the lungs of the Lungs of the Lungs of the Lungs and not in the blood, as is the or. the content of the law with the continuous treatment of the lungs and the content of the Lungs of the Lungs of the L

Owing to the many and frequent applications from those at a distance, who are unable to visit New York and place themselves under my personal care and direction. I have been induced to place in the hands of responsible agents my "Celebrated Lung Vaper" the same as is used at the Lung Institute, with such unparalleled success, in Lung and Throat duesses. This remedy is inhaled, or breathed, from a sponge held to the face, by which method it is brought into direct contact with every part of the Lung. V. held to the face, by which method it is brought into direct contact with every part of the Lungs. It is sent by express to the address of any person enclosing \$5, or two packages for \$9, with clear and ful directions for use. Buch persons have the privileg of a weekly correspondence in regard to their case, when any further advice or treatment which seem necessary to hasten their recovery will be given, without extra charge. All communications should be addressed to Dr. G. D. SANBORN, Lung Institute, No 6 Bond street, New York.

The Medicated Lung Vapor is sold in the principal cities in the United States. Orders for the agency address to

N. S. DAY, Proprietor.

Aug. 17.

No. 114 Chambers st., New York.

MEDICATED INHALATION—A NEW METHOD. MOST wonderful discovery has recently been
A most wonderful discovery has recently been
A made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Aethma,
Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all
Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr.
Curtie's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and
Cherry Syrnp, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the city of
New York and vicinity, for a few mouths past, ever
known to man. It is producing an impression on
diseases of the lungs never before witnessed by the
medical profession. [See certificates in the hands of

medical profession. [See certificates in the hards of agents.]

The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the lines, without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agreable vapor, passing into all the air cells and passages of the lungs, that cannot be renched by any ether medicine. Here is a case of

ASTHMA CURED. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1853.
For about eight years I have been severely afflict-For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the asthma; for the last two years I have suffored beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bed, getting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of breathing and my sufferings were so great at times, that for hours tegether my friends expected each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most selectrical physicians, but have received no years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr. Curtis's Hygean, or Inhaiting Hygean Vaper and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffocating for want of breaih. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup. I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued it with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering interval.

CONSUMPTION CURED. I came to New York, Dec. 27, 1853.

I came to New York in the ship Telegraph; my native place is Et. John's, New Brunswick; when I reached this city, my health was very poor; had a ally heard of Dr. Curtie's Hygeans, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface, under the Inhaler. I took the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

John Wood.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Cortland street; C. H. RING, corner of John street and Broadway, New York. Price, \$3 a package.

N. B. Any person enclosing \$3 to Boyd & Paul, or Curtis & Perkins, New York, will receive a package containing a bettle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States, or four packages for \$10.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

WHOOPING COUCH, CROUP, ASIRMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SOMENESS OF THE BODY, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night,

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, neon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble, when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and large, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured, by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the large, may be cured by taking

per portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in cason, it will not fail to cure.
WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and soon cured, by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease. ry Peotoral, were suffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from LIVER COMPLAINTS, by this remedy—so many that there is a sufficient to the complete of the complete o

that there can be no question of its healing power of these diseases. It should be perseveringly taken, until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good Physician, if possible, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed directions on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed mentine, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease.

FOR SETTLED CONSUMPTION, in its worst form, the Cherry Percent elevand beginning. FOR SETTLED CONSUMPTION, in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in does adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cures those who are considered past all cure. There are many thousands, scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

This remedy is offered to the community with the realize the happiest effoots that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind it is superiority over every other medicine of its and is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of colds, coughs, heavened to the condition of the second of the colds. colds, coughs, hearseness, etc., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be ob-tained. No family should be without it, and those

who have used it never will.

tradden save by the foo outlaw.

In the West and No and important Shire of true, already a few to ing importance; seve originally the sites, or vicinity and under Stative encampments; them have retained the more modern Sax two classes, Donoacter, Sheffield, Ripon, may which were even then times, even opulent while the vastly large, mercial places, which musbroom-like, around hearths nor homes, na In addition to these powerful barons alremesnes and manors, revyal fortalices, the vestill bear evidence to tital spirit of the Norma tial spirit of the Norm

WASHING

SHERWO

BY HENRY W

WAGER I

A TALE OF SAXON SI.

condition of the wange in some sort to auron races had as yet com-was partially restored part of the northern to the mouths of Tyne better than an unbrok the exception of the fi-or the territories of a ough towns; and the Scottish frontier, all v desert of morasses, mo tredden save by the foo-outlaw.

even more majestic an institutions of the chur Jorvaulx, and Bolton A and represent of moder around themselves gathe green glades and memorial British forest example of their feud many a military tenan frist, had reared his to his lonely cell, upon his lonely cell, upon mount, or in some book
In the East Riding, ancient city of the Shrits minster and its can and palace of the secretain, was wilder yet, wildwood, rejoicing tillage, and boasting dull market towns of small fishing villages, of its-iron coast.

Most pitilessly had

by the Conqueror and hafter its first desperate ance to the arms of Saxon hope of Englanupon the bloody field each one of the firree. The people were of Danish stock, more more stubborn, than with a dash of a hotte than belonged to their gish brethren. These men would subdued by the iron intrusive kings. They the lands swept bare, the churches desecrate yielded sixty shillings distress to their occups

their foreign lords; and the ancient rule opule living to two? English befitting households, no miserable Saxon cultive paying their foreign lo their hands and the scarcely the twelfth par from them by the old p When, in a subsequer man king again march resolve to carry his or frontiers of Scotland, a rocious energy, did a through the misty moor mid-regions of Durham Westmersland, he had es of country, once his newly-conquered re the trees, nor green oro

being nor cattle of the which had become so no to the eight of man, that the before the clash and supadrous. hed and countered was, even at the

indeed, of Lancashire, to tremity, were in some di tled by military colonistances composed of R Welch frontiers of the n

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